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THE MORNING STAR.

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VOL. LXIII.--NO. 116. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1899. WHOLE NO. 9,821

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

The Senate ratified the treaty of peace. —— The Filipinos attacked the U. S. forces in Manila at 8.45 P. M. Saturday evening; firing continued throughout the night; at daybreak the American troops advanced and captured the outlying villages; firing slackened at noon Sunday; American loss 20 killed and 200 wounded; Filipino loss heavy, a thousand or more being reported killed. —— Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, fled from Washington to escape arrest; the Filipino junta there is under surveillance. —— All the U. S. troops at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder; the regulars are armed with the Krag-Jorgensen rifles. —— Formal transfer of the railroad properties of the S. A. L. system to the Williams syndicate. —— The expansion policy was again discussed in the Senate; the House passed the census bill, and a bill to extend the anti-contract labor laws over Hawaiian islands. ——New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2½@3 per cent; cotton quiet, middling uplands 6 7-16c; flour quiet and weaker; wheat—spot steady, No. 2 red 82½c; corn—spot steady; No. 2 43⅝@44⅛c; rosin steady; spirits turpentine steady at 45½@46c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 6.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 43 deg.; 8 P.M., 47 deg.; maximum, 47 deg.; minimum, 43 deg.; mean, 45 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 35.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .52.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 39 feet and rising.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—For North Carolina—Rain, followed by clearing, except on the coast; colder; fresh winds, becoming northwesterly.

Port Almanac--Feb. 7.

Sun Rises	6.58 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.31 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 33 M.
High Water at Southport	5.28 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	7.58 P. M.

Since that fabulous gold strike they have been hopping around right lively at Cripple Creek.

The American Felt combine is one of the latest. The effect of this will be soon felt by the people who buy felt.

Gen. Eagan goes out under the age limit in 1903. He should go out under the offensive talk limit a good deal sooner.

The largest steamer in the world, the Oceanic, was launched a few weeks ago and now it is proposed to build a larger one.

It is said that Gen. Shafter wears a "swell" uniform. A uniform that a 300-pound chunk like Shafter could fit into must be somewhat of a swell.

Rudyard Kipling refuses to be interviewed. Rudyard gets paid for his talk and doesn't care to give it gratis, unless in the way of a little advertising for himself.

Nikola Tesla says we wear out while awake, and he believes a man might live 200 years if he slep most of the time. Maybe so. But, gracious, how much fun he would miss.

An old woman, aged 70, was burned to death in Norfolk by pouring oil from a can on a fire that wasn't burning to suit her. The combination of oil can and fire is no respecter of age.

A North Carolina Solon wants a law passed providing that every package of patent medicine sold in this State shall have the formula printed and stuck on it. He wants to know what he is putting into him.

A physician from India, who is sojourning in Michigan, says there are 532 cases of leprosy in this country, ten of which are in Chicago. How he learned all this is not stated, but he seems to have been on the track of it.

That Montana Solon who returned the $30,000 which he says was put into his hands to elect Clark Senator, was expelled, and he is now probably sorry he didn't keep the $30,000, as he goes out and Clark got there.

A London man has a nice assortment of cigars all nicely labelled which he has been accumulating for fifty years. They didn't cost him a cent. He does not smoke, but every time he was offered a cigar he took one and the habit grew, and so did his stock of cigars.

The Boston *Globe* says "the responsibility rests on the United States to see that the Philippine Islands have the government best suited to them." And when did the United States take upon them that responsibility? And who is to judge whether the government is suited to them, they or the United States?

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. W. B. Fort, of Pikeville, is in the city.

— Mr. B. S. Shaw, of Raleigh, is in the city on business.

— Mr. Robt. Ruark, of Southport, spent last night in the city.

— Mr. W. E. Edgerton, of Selma, was registered at The Orton last night.

— Mr. W. E. Thigpen, of Chadbourn, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Henry Shaw, of Moss Side, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mrs. F. H. Russell is spending some time in Goldsboro, the guest of Mrs. George Crabtree.

— Mr. F. L. Huggins arrived in the city yesterday forenoon and will leave to-day on another business trip.

— Mr. Jno. D. Cromartie, a prominent merchant of Garland, was in the city yesterday, calling on the wholesale merchants.

— Judge Hoke, of Raleigh, passed through the city yesterday en route for Newbern, where he goes to attend the Superior Court now in session there.

— Mr. C. H. O'Berry returned yesterday from Charlotte where he went to perfect arrangements for the establishment of a bicycle store and repair shop. He expects to locate there and will leave this city some time this week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

L. W. Bates—Horses and mules.
Opera House—Lee's hypnotists.
Meeting—Seamen's Friend Society.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Jno. J. Kelly—Young man wanted.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Forty-sixth annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

— The steamers *Frank Sessoms* and *Driver* went up to Fayetteville yesterday, the former in the morning and the latter in the afternoon.

— The schooner *John I. Snow*, Capt. Norton, arrived to Messrs. Geo. Harriss, Son & Co. yesterday with a cargo of coal from New York.

— The date for holding the Valentine Party to be given by ladies of the first Presbyterian Church has been changed from February 14th to February 13th.

MISS MARY C. ROTHWELL.

Last Tribute of Respect Paid to An Estimable Lady Sunday Afternoon.

The funeral of the late Miss Mary C. Rothwell, whose death occurred Saturday afternoon at her home on Third street, was conducted Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, by Rev. P. H. Hoge, D. D., of the First Presbyterian church, and the interment was made in Oakdale cemetery.

Miss Rothwell was 54 years of age and was beloved by all who knew her. She had been in declining health for two months, and while her death was not wholly unexpected, it was a shock to her many friends and relatives.

She leaves one sister, Miss Henrietta Rothwell, and an aged mother, who have the sympathy of friends in their bereavement.

The pallbearers were: Hon. Jno. D. Bellamy, Messrs. R. R. Bellamy, H. P. West, Samuel Vick and W. N. Harriss.

WANTED FOR INFANTICIDE.

Colored Woman Said to Have Murdered Her Child and Skipped.

Coroner Richard J. Price yesterday empanelled a jury to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the death of a colored infant, whose body was found partially buried in a small roughly constructed box in the yard of Catherine Lowder, a colored woman, who lives on Ninth, between Taylor and Howard streets. The jury was composed of W. A. McLeod, foreman, and R. F. Duke, W. B. Brinkley, H. W. Smith, L. Clifton and R. T. Burch.

After hearing the evidence in the case, it developed that the child was murdered by its own mother and the jury accordingly rendered its verdict that "the deceased infant came to its death at the hands of one Georgiana Hawkins, colored."

The police, after discovering the child, at once instituted a thorough search for the Hawkins woman, but she has probably skipped the town and could not be found.

Hamilton W. Mable.

This distinguish author and orator will lecture in the Lyceum Course before the members of the Lyceum and the Y. M. C. A. Star Course to-night on the subject "Literature and Life." It is hoped that all the members will avail themselves of this opportunity to enjoy such a literary treat and if anyare unable to use their tickets themselves that they will place them for this evening in the hands of some friend capable of appreciating this celebrated lecture.

Atlas House Burned.

Sunday evening about 6.30 o'clock the Atlas House, on Wrightsville beach, was completely destroyed by fire. The building was owned by Messrs. Schloss and Nathan. The proprietors were protected by insurance as follows: $600 on building, with Mr. Frank H. Stedman; $200 with Messrs. J. H. Boatwright & Son, and $150, on contents, with Messrs. Boatwright & Son. The origin of the fire is not known.

IN REGULAR SESSION.

Board of Aldermen Met Last Night and Transacted Routine and Other Business.

THREE POLICEMEN ELECTED.

Dr. Thomas Addressed Board on Smallpox Situation and Recommended Measures in Case of Emergency. Fire and Police Equipment.

The Board of Aldermen met in regular monthly session last night. Mayor Waddell presided and the following members were present: Aldermen West, Skelding, Sprunt, Spencer, Taylor, Montgomery and Hanby.

Dr. Geo. G. Thomas, as a member of the Board of Health, was also present and addressed the Board with reference to the small pox situation in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and some counties of Eastern North Carolina. He recommended the building of a house of detention in the outlying country around the city as an economic measure, which would save the city extra expense in maintaining numerous quarantines in different parts of the city.

Alderman Hanby tendered the city, free of cost, the use of any amount of land required for the buildings on a tract belonging to him just beyond Greenfield mill, south of the city. The offer was thankfully received by the Board and a motion by Alderman Taylor, seconded by Alderman Sprunt prevailed, carrying with it an appropriation for $1,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the erection of a pest house and also a house of detention, where suspects may be cared for until in the wisdom of the board of health they may be transferred to the pest house or released.

The matter of vaccination was also discussed by Dr. Thomas and members of the board. The Mayor stated that a consultation of the superintendents of schools in the county would be held in his office to-morrow afternoon for the consideration of means looking to the arrest of the disease in the various institutions of learning in the city in case an emergency should arise. On motion, the Board of County Commissioners was also called to meet with them and offer suggestions.

An application from E. P. H. Strunck, for license for the retail of liquors at 501 South Front street, was read, but the Board refused to act upon it, on the grounds that it had already been considered and disapproved.

Building permits were granted as follows, provided they do not conflict with the fire ordinance:

Capt. J. R. Williams, two-story store room in rear of Express office on Princess street.

Mrs. L. Farriss, store room in rear of Palace Bakery on Market street.

M. G. Silvia, two-story frame dwelling house on North side of Red Cross between Third and Fourth streets. Also two-story frame dwelling on North side of Grace between Fourth and Fifth streets; both to be covered with metal roofing.

Petition from Brooks and Taylor, No. 3, South Water street, asking for privilege of packing fish in rear of their store, was referred to the Market Committee.

Applications for positions on the extra health officers' force were read from Messrs. James Gray, M. McCall, C. C. Redd and Samuel Call. Referred to the Sanitary Committee.

A petition from the Masonic Temple corporation, asking for the use of the City Hall from April 2d to 8th, inclusive, for their Masonic bazaar, was granted.

An application from Mr. J. M. Chesnut, for the office of second assistant clerk and treasurer, was referred to the Finance committee.

The monthly reports of the Chief of the Fire Department and of the Superintendent of Health were read and approved.

Complying with the recommendation of the Board of Health, Mr. H. C. McQueen was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. W. H. Chadbourn and the special health ordinance was changed making the election of members of the board biennial and also empowering the Board of Health to fill vacancies occurring in the same.

The report of Mr. Jos. H. MacRee, city surveyor, was also read and accepted.

Mr. Wm. Struthers, treasurer, submitted his report showing receipts for the month of January of $49,122.35 and also expenditures leaving, a balance in the city treasury of $37,504.48.

The report of Mr. Geo. Irving, as cattle weigher was also approved, and the Mayor was empowered to expend $25 in necessary repairs to scales and premises occupied by the cattle weigher.

Chairman Hanby, of the Public Buildings committee, recommended some improvements to the Opera House and stated that the committee would be prepared to report in regard to the re-modelling of the city prison at the next meeting of the board.

Chairman Skelding, of the Fire Committee, reported the great need of two hose wagons to take the place of the hose reels now in use, and which he declared were unfit for service. Alderman Hanby also spoke of the great need of a patrol wagon. The matter was discussed at some length, and resulted in the appropriation of $1,000 or so much thereof as would be required for the purchase of the equipments in question. The matter was referred to the Fire Committee and they were instructed to consult with the Chief of the Fire Department, with a view of disposing of some extra fire apparatus, the proceeds of such a sale to be appropriated to the purchase of new material.

Messrs. L. N. Smith and J. B. Newkirk were elected on the permanent police force, vice C. L. Frost and J. D. Hargrove, dismissed.

Mr. M. D. Croom was also elected to the position of stock driver at a salary of $30 per month.

The board then adjourned and the members went into a caucus, after which it again re-assembled and a motion was made by Alderman Taylor, and subsequently carried, to the effect that Mr. Wm. Struthers be retained in the office of city clerk and treasurer subject to the will of the board, the proceeds of the salaries of the office to be divided equally among those occupying it.

The board then adjourned, subject to call of the mayor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND HOSPITAL BOARD.

Held Regular Monthly Meetings Yesterday. Reports of Officials Principal Features of Both Sessions.

Business of very little public interest was considered by the Board of New Hanover County Commissioners during their regular monthly meeting held yesterday afternoon from 2.30 to 3.45 o'clock. Chairman Moore and Commissioners Alexander and Barry were in attendance, with Register of Deeds Biddle present in the capacity of clerk.

A tax entered against the Firemen's Home, owned and supported by Howard Relief Fire Company, was ordered stricken out.

The matter of granting relief in the matter of money or clothing to Jos. Hicks, a needy ex-Confederate soldier, was referred to the chairman with power to act.

A tax entered against the Masonic Temple corporation's property on Front street was ordered stricken out.

A tax listed against Mr. Geo. Hooper by Messrs. J. G. Wright & Son was stricken out, because Mr. Hooper had himself listed and paid the same tax.

The tax valuation of real estate owned by Mrs. T. H. McKoy in Harnett township was reduced from $1,400 to $140.

Dr. W. D. McMillan, as Superintendent of Health, reported that during January 111 patients were treated in his office and 69 visits made to homes. He reported the county jail in good condition and the prisoners well cared for, and the County Home well kept.

Sheriff W. G. MacRae submitted an itemized report of county and State taxes collected in his office up to February 4th, which showed a total of $6,355.62 for the county and $2,340.09 for the State.

On application from the Willard Bag and Manufacturing Company asking that an error in listing the property of the company be corrected was denied on the ground that it was too late, the tax having been paid and the State's portion paid to the treasurer.

Register of Deeds W. H. Biddle reported 32 marriage licenses issued during January.

Col. John D. Taylor, as clerk of the Superior Court, reported $673.22 collected in his office during the past month and paid over to the Sheriff.

A poll tax paid for Jno. Barry by Sternberger Bros., was ordered refunded, the tax having been previously paid by Barry.

Daniel L. Smith, colored, was relieved of poll tax because of physical disability.

The Board took a recess, subject to the call of the chairman.

The Hospital Board.

After the session of the Commissioners the Board of Managers of the City Hospital held their meeting for February, present Chairman Moore and Messrs. W. F. Alexander, Jno. Barry, and W. E. Sprunt. Dr. C. P. Boles, the new physician in charge, was also in attendance.

Dr. Bolles reported that two ladies of the Kings Daughters' Hospital Circle, had called upon him and asked that two childrens' wards, one for boys and one for girls, be established at the Hospital. Their proposition is that the King's Daughters will furnish the rooms and pay the Board of Managers $10 a week for them while occupied. According to the present arrangement the children are put in the woman's ward.

The matter was fully discussed, and Dr. Bolles was requested to tell the ladies that the Board is very anxious to do everything in their power for the improvement of the Hospital and will grant their request if, after investigation, they find it can possibly be done.

There was a general discussion of the affairs of the hospital. Dr. Bolles, in response to inquiry, reported that they were very much in need of a new operating table, a sterilizer and various operating instruments. Members of the Board feared the county could not now bear the additional expense of the purchase, and there is every assurance that the presentation of either of the needed articles by philanthropic friends would be greatly appreciated.

Dr. Bolles submitted a very encouraging report for the past month, showing that the expense for subsistence had been $154.74 and the general expenses $166.12, making a total of $326.86. The receipts from pay patients was $108.78. His report also showed the following: Patients in Hospital December 31st, 14; admitted during January, 29; patients treated, 43; discharged during January, 23; died, 2; remaining in Hospital, 18.

During the month prescriptions were filled at the county pharmacy to the value of $12.50.

The Board adjourned about 4.30 o'clock.

MR. WARREN G. ELLIOTT ELECTED PRESIDENT.

By Stockholders of the A. & Y. Railway Co.—Board of Directors Will Meet in Baltimore Wednesday.

The stockholders of the Atlantic and Yadkin Railway Company met yesterday forenoon, in pursuance to their adjournment on Saturday. The company was organized by the election of Mr. Warren G. Elliott as President and the selection of a Board of Directors.

The deed for the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley property, from the master commissioners and others, was presented to and duly accepted by the stockholders.

The Board of Directors will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday of this week for the purpose of electing the general officers and further completing the organization of the company.

It is expected that management of the road will pass from the hands of the old C. F. & Y. V. general officers to the Atlantic Coast Line within the next day or two. However, no time has yet been given to the public by high officials.

THE DANGER TO THE PARTY.

It Lies in Local Legislation Not Favored By An Ascertained Majority of White Voters.

The following from the Raleigh *News and Observer* applies with great force to some of the legislation proposed for New Hanover county, and is fully in accord with the position of the STAR:

The danger to the Democratic party does not lie in general legislation. That will be given much deliberation, and when enacted will embody the highest wisdom of the party. The danger is in local legislation such as the stock law, local, dispensary, and other such matters upon which there is wide difference of opinion in the party's ranks. If we could postpone such legislation until after the Constitutional amendment is adopted, it would be wise in most instances. Where it is not possible to postpone, the Legislature ought to do nothing upon which there is division except upon the ascertained petition of a majority of the white voters.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON MASS MEETING

The Largest Crowd Yet Attracted to the Y. M. C. A. - Unfortunate Oversight.

The most largely attended Sunday afternoon meeting since the establishment of the custom by the Y. M. C. A. was that last Sunday. There were nearly three hundred people present. The service was a thoroughly enjoyable one. Dr. Voigt was the special speaker and his talk is much complimented. The solos by Miss Annie Adrian and Mr. H. K. Holden were admirably rendered. Unfortunately, by reason of a misunderstanding on the part of the gentleman in charge of the programme, the quartette consisting of Miss Adrian, Mrs. Muse, Mr. Smith and Mr. Holden, did not sing. They were there and expected to have concluded the service with their selection. The oversight in failing to call them out is a source of much regret on the part of both the audience and the general secretary. It is to be hoped that they will sing at some future meeting.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—128 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 6 barrels tar.

W., C. & A. Railroad—64 bales cotton, 11 casks spirits turpentine, 58 barrels rosin, 67 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—19 barrels tar.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—2 bales cotton, 4 casks spirits turpentine, 42 barrels rosin, 116 barrels tar.

W. & N. Railroad—15 bales cotton. 4 casks spirits turpentine, 396 barrels rosin.

Hulburt's raft—848 barrels rosin.

Matthews' raft—250 barrels rosin.

Williams' raft—157 barrels rosin.

Total—Cotton, 209 bales; spirits turpentine, 21 casks; rosin, 1,731 barrels; tar, 208 barrels; crude turpentine, 4 barrels.

Case of Carolina Cooperage Company.

Deputy U. S. Marshal Bunting yesterday took possession of the office and plant of the Carolina Cooperage Co., under the provisions of the recent petition for involuntary bankruptcy, which was filed with the clerk of the United States District Court. The property has been in the hands of Sheriff MacRae under execution since the judgment was rendered for damages in favor of the young man Tyner, at the last term of New Hanover Superior Court.

Mayor's Monday Court.

At yesterday's session of the municipal court the following cases were disposed of: Harry Thomas and Jno. White, two small colored boys, for disorderly conduct, were dismissed, provided they were given a good thrashing by their parents. Richard Lawson, for being drunk and disorderly, ten days and costs. Judgment was afterwards suspended on payment of costs. Henderson Hayes, colored, was given ten days for being drunk and disorderly. James Smith, for disorderly conduct and assault, was fined $10 and costs.

Rheumacide is not recommended for the cure of every ill; it does not cure everything. But it is a certain cure for rheumatism, and is a fine blood purifier and laxative. †

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Bill to Provide a Stock Law for New Hanover Passed the House.

THE SCOTLAND COUNTY BILL.

Special Order for Wednesday—Proposed Impeachment of Judge Norwood. State Penitentiary—Three Directors to be Elected.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., February 6.—The House to-night held its first night session and disposed of bills. The Senate did not meet and will not hold night sessions for some time yet, being well up with its calendar.

Among the bills passed to-night were: To abolish the office of tax collector for Robeson county; to charter the Carolina and Northern Railroad; to build a road from Pages, S. C., to Goldsboro, via Lumberton, capital stock $500,000, all the incorporators Philadelphia capitalists; to relieve solicitors from attendance upon courts for trial of civil causes only; to allow other telegraph and telephone companies to enjoy the same privileges as the Western Union, as to construction of lines along railroads.

Petitions and new bills introduced in the House to-day showed a decided falling off in number. Only four petitions were presented and nineteen new bills were introduced. Among the bills introduced was one to allow owners of dogs to list them at the sheriff's office for taxation, at any time, and thus make them property.

Mr. Rountree, of New Hanover, introduced a terrapin bill. It restores Section 3377 of the Code in regard to diamond-back terrapin, except that it makes a slight change as to the time of catching them. The Code provides that it is unlawful to take terrapins between April 15th and August 15th, and later amendments extended this time from March 1st to November 15th. Now, Mr. Rountree proposes to repeal these amendments and amend the Code so as to make it unlawful to take diamond-back terrapin from April 1st to August 1st.

A bill of great importance was that by Council, of Watuga, to provide for partition of land where there are intervening estates. The bill amends Chapter 214, Laws of 1895, so as to give tenants in common the right to partitions in real estate during the existence of an outstanding life estate. The law of 1897 provided for a sale of such interest, but failed to allow partition of the same, and the present amendment is intended to give this relief.

Winston introduced a separate car law. It makes it the duty of the railroads to have separate but equal accommodation for white and colored races. The duty of regulating and prescribing the rules for such seperation is made obligatory on railroad commissioners, who are indictable if they fail to adopt and enforce such rules.

Among the bills passed were the following: To extend the time for beginning work on the Fayetteville and Albermarle railway until 1902; to amend Section 2148 of the Code, so as to allow clerks to appoint commissioners to prove a will; to provide a stock law for New Hanover.

The bill to establish the Vance textile school as a department of the A. & M. College, was made the special order for Wednesday.

The Scotland county bill was made the special order for Thursday, at the expiration of the morning hour.

At 2 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

In the Senate.

Bills were introduced in the Senate as follows: To levy a special tax for Tyrrell county; to abolish the Western Criminal Circuit Court and establish a criminal court in its stead; to abolish the tax collector of Nash county; to repeal the dispensary law of Bladen county; to establish a stock law in Carver's Creek township, Cumberland county.

There was discussion of the bill to repeal Section 3113 of the Code and enact a substitute to compel county commissioners to hold local option elections on petition of one-third of the qualified voters, and on any day one hundred and twenty days removed from the general election, the counties of Robeson, Union, Buncombe, Wilson, Swain, Jackson, Henderson, Transylvania, Wayne, Duplin, Pender, Lincoln, Alexander, Catawba and Wilkes being excepted. The bill went over until to-morrow.

communication from William Chase, of South Carolina, was read, asking that the Legislature co-operate with the South Carolina Legislature in securing school books by Southern authors.

Democratic Caucus.

The Joint Democratic caucus to-night elected three directors for the State Penitentiary, to fill vacancies caused by resignations from the old board. Those chosen were: W. C. Newland, Caldwell; M. L. Bryan, Madison; T. B. Crowder, Wake. There is some question as to the number of vacancies, whether there are three or only one.

In compliance with a request from J. C. Stevenson, of Wilmington, the House Judiciary Committee has postponed final consideration of the Stevenson trust bill till Wednesday afternoon. This is to give brokers and other business men an opportunity to be heard. Mr. Rountree vigorously opposed the bill in committee this afternoon.

The House Judiciary Committee further discussed Judge Norwood's impeachment and decided to subpoena witnesses to appear and testify Wednesday. The only witness examined to-day was R. L. Cooper. He said Norwood had signed several papers for him as "Judge twelfth district" since January 1st, the time when Judge Moore's term of office began. Witnesses Wednesday will be examined as to Judge Norwood's drunkenness.

Scotland County.

The Scotland county bill has been made the special order for Thursday and the Vance textile school bill the special order for Wednesday. The bill to allow the commissioners of New Hanover county to deed the old court house to the Naval Reserves was tabled to-night, on request of Mr. Rountree, who said the commissioners did not desire it passed.

The House Judiciary Committee has set Friday for argument on Dr. Reeves' bill in regard to patent medicines. It is understood that druggists from several towns and cities in the State desire to appear before the committee in opposition to the bill. In requires sellers of proprietary medicines to print the formula of which the medicines are composed on the label.

The Senate Railroad Committee will report favorably the bill requiring railroads to equip cars with automatic couplers and brakes. Railroads will be heard to-morrow afternoon by the Finance Committee as to the proposed tax of two per cent. on gross earnings.

To-morrow the investigation of the case of the Wilsons, suspended railroad commissioners, will be resumed.

LEE, THE HYPNOTIST.

His Marvellous Feats Witnessed by a Very Large Audience.

The first performance by Lee, the hypnotist, was presented at the Opera House last night before a very large audience. In fact standing room was at a premium. The feats performed by the hypnotist through the medium of amateurs from the audience were truly wonderful and mirth-provoking to an extent surpassing the expectations of many of the most sanguine.

Limited space will not admit of detailed reference to the various features of the performance. Suffice it to say that the large audience last night pronounced the performance not one whit behind those of last season and a number of new and far more marvelous features have been added.

To-morrow at noon Mr. Lee will have a committee of business men and members of the press drive from the Opera House over a circuitous route to some spot decided upon by the committee while driving, hide a needle and drive back over a different route. Mr. Lee will then blindfold and hypnotize one of his assistants and have him drive over the route taken by the committee and find the needle.

There will be an entirely new programme to-night.

Laborers' Union.

The White Laborers' Union met last night at Hibernian Hall with about three hundred members present. Many matters interesting to white working men were discussed, and a large number of applications for membership were received. Several new small enterprises were discussed and committee to further them appointed. Messrs. J. C. Walton, Jno. R. Marshall and V. Swann, were appointed to go before the county commissioners to ask that body to provide night schools for the white children who are unable to attend day schools. The meeting authorized an executive committee of three from each ward, to manage affairs of the organization, the chair to appoint at his convenience.

The chairman and secretary were added to the committee on constitution and by-laws and will meet to-night at the secretary's office.

The committee on securing labor for white persons reported that the Union had secured employment for thirty-five, six of whom were women.

DIED.

ROTHWELL—Fourth of February, 1899, MARY C. ROTHWELL, aged 54 years. A school teacher for the past 18 years. She not only instructed youth in knowledge, but also by precept and example, instilled in their minds principles of integrity, honor, truth and purity. The funeral services, conducted by Rev. Dr. Hoge, took place Sunday, the 5th, at Oakdale Cemetery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seamen's Friend Society.

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society of this port will be held in the Reading Rooms of the Seamen's Home, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. fe 7 1t

OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.

LEE,
And His Great Company of
HYPNOTISTS.
Wonder, Mirth, Mystery.
A Hundred New and Startling Features.
Watch for the Celebrated "BLINDFOLD DRIVE" Through the Streets of the City To-morrow at Noon.
fe 7 1t

HORSES, MULES.

I have just received a fresh supply of stock—the best that can be offered on any market—including some extra fine drivers and saddlers. Also, a lot of second-hand stock that will be sold at a very low price. All stock guaranteed as represented or money refunded

L. W. BATES,
Water street, Mills' old stand.
fe 7 1t

Johnson & Fore

Will offer the well known brands of
Bleached Cotton
at the following prices
FOR THIS WEEK:

36 inch Fruit of the Loom Shirting	7c
36 " Lonsdale Shirting	7c
36 " Masonville Shirting	7c
36 " Hill Shirting	7c
36 " Wamsutta Shirting	10c

Several pieces of Good
Crash at 5c per yard.
A Beautiful Line of
WASH FABRICS
just received.
Johnson & Fore.
fe 5 1t

"We Are the People"
Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof
SEED OATS.
We have sold for ten years the well known brand of
"Q" FLOUR,
and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction
Vollers & Hashagen,
Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.
ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

Seed Oats
this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have
North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.
Finest Quality and Low Price.
BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.
The Worth Company.
o 12 tf

NOTICE.
I wish to inform my regular customers, friends and the public at large that I am now sole agent for North Carolina for the celebrated "RHINE WINE" in bulk, made of nothing but pure grapes and guaranteed the purest and oldest Wine on the market, positively not adulterated. The finest Wine for either table use or cooking purposes in the State.
Delivered at your house for One Dollar per gallon. Our very best citizens are using it and will gladly testify to its merit.
Samples free at store, or if you ring up Bell 'Phone 183 I will take pleasure in sending sample to your residence free of charge.
I am also selling, wholesale and retail, the celebrated pure Cider, made from grafted fruit, which is known by many as the Foster Cider—and the only pure Cider sold on this market. Sole agent for city of Wilmington.
Truly, yours,
JNO. H. KUCK,
No. 6 North Water street.
Bell 'Phone 183. fe 3 1w

For Sale.
One Soda Water Fountain.
Tuft's make, Boston, Mass., known as "Magnolia."

Original cost	$1,200
Five charges, copper, original cost $40 each	200
Total cost	$1,500

Will sell the entire outfit at a sacrifice. Rare Bargain. All in Good Order.
SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
fe 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Special for Saturday.
BEST CREAM **CHEESE**
12 1-2c PER POUND
Maccaroni at 7½c per pound.
S. W. SANDERS,
At The Unlucky Corner.
Watch my ad. Wednesday morning, February 8th.
fe 4 tf

The Annual Meeting
Of the Stockholders of the Wilmington Seacoast Rail Road Company will be held in this city on Tuesday, the 7th February, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the rooms of the Merchants' Association, in Seaboard Air Line building, Front street.
J. S. WORTH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
fe 4 3t

Calico Carnival.
An attractive and unique entertainment to be given at the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, on Friday, February 10th, 1899. An admirable musical and dramatic programme will be rendered. Refreshments of all kinds will be served at popular prices. Admission 10 cents.
feb 5 3t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hope Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7.

THE EXPECTED HAS HAPPENED.

The announcement that there has been fighting at Manila between the American forces and the Filipinos does not come as a surprise, for it has been apparent for some time that only the coolest headed management on both sides could avert a collision. It was stated in the dispatches a few days ago that "it was doubtful if even Dewey's diplomacy could prevent a clash," from which it may be inferred that Dewey has been doing all he could to prevent the spilling of blood, but it has come, blood has been shed and more will be shed.

If these reports be true the treaty will be ratified, if it has not been ratified at this writing, for the fact that blood has been shed, American lives lost, and that the attack was made by the Filipinos will quiet opposition and unite not only the Senators who differed, but the American people. Ratification will be the necessary step to assert sovereignty, for we cannot make war on those people, save in self-defence, until sovereignty is asserted. We therefore take it for granted that the treaty will be ratified if it has not already been, and that instead of trying to placate our late allies they will be dealt with as enemies until they desist from aggressive opposition and acknowledge, or at least submit to, the sovereignty we claim.

It is somewhat remarkable that the conflict of arms should have taken place just a couple days before the day fixed for the vote in the Senate on the peace treaty, and if the attack was made, as reported, by the Filipinos, it is proof of their amazing stupidity to thus invite and provoke battle against a powerful foe, when such strenuous efforts were being made by the opponents of imperialism to prevent trouble and to secure them the independence they fought Spain for. In this they showed not only amazing stupidity, but cold-blooded ingratitude to that portion of the American people who, in spite of having their motives misrepresented, stood up as their advocates and the defenders of the claims they made to the right of self-government. When they fired on the flag and shot down the American soldiers who marched under it they spat in the face not only of the men who asserted the right to hold them as subjects, but in the face of the men who through abuse and misrepresentation contended for their right to rule themselves. They made no distinction between friend and foe, and insulted all alike—that is if they were the aggressors and the attacking party.

This is the situation as is presents itself on the face of the dispatches so far received, but where it will end? To quote Senator Platt, "nobody can foretell." Possibly Aguinaldo and his supporters who are leading this demonstration by arms may after they have experienced the effect of long range guns and the dash and valor of military skill of the American soldiers, come to the conclusion that they made a mistake and will be in a better frame of mind to listen to advice, in which event it will be well; but Aguinaldo is full of conceit and as full of obstinacy as he is of conceit, and unless the lesson comes home to him personally he is not likely to be much influenced by it, and it is said that he has almost unbounded influence over his people. They are, as described by a writer who spent some time among them, "half devil and half child," a very good and a very dangerous material for a wily leader who understands it to work with—good for him, dangerous in the uses that may be made of it. If they be brought to their senses by the first crack of war, very well, but suppose they are not, and do about the only thing they can do in that event move beyond the range of the big guns, and camp their armies in the interior, and leave our jurisdiction confined, as Admiral Dewey said it was, sometime ago, to the belt covered by the guns of his ships, what then? Then it means leaving the "rebels" in possession of the islands, save a thin strip along the sea, or it means pursuing them with armies, and that means, if persisted in, a war compared with which the war for Cuba was a picnic.

It is to be hoped that this may be averted, for there may be contingencies in this beyond the ken of mortal now. There was glory in the war for Cuba, because its motive was noble and glorious. But there will be no glory in this, however it may end.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

While there is a general desire among the Democratic members of the Legislature to so amend the suffrage clauses of the constitution as to ensure white supremacy in the future there is a difference of opinion as to the educational qualification, the opposition to this coming mainly from the West. The following which we clip from the Raleigh *News and Observer* of Sunday, shows where the difference is and in what it consists:

"There is perfect agreement as to every section in the amendment printed in last Sunday's *News and Observer* except sections 4 and 5. Section five in the bill presented by the committee reads as follows:

"Section 5. No male person who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided; and no son or gradson of any such person not less than 21 years old at the date of the adoption of this amendment of the Constitution shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of the educational qualification prescribed in this article, provided he shall have registered prior to December 1, 1902, in accordance with the terms of this article, and no person shall be allowed to register under this section after that date."

Senator Justice, at the Friday night caucus offered the following as a substitute for the above section:

"Section 5. No male person who was, on January 1st, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided and no lineal descendent of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualification presented in section four of this article."

It will be seen that the committee required a time to be fixed when sons and grandsons could register and take advantage of the "grandfather clause." The committee advocated having a fixed time when the registration should close (they favor extending the time to 1908), and some of them contended that this was necessary to be certain that the amendment would come within the provisions of the Jonstitution. Senator Justice's amendment is directed at having no limit, making sons and grandsons perpetually eligible. He insists that this would not affect the constitutionality of the provision. His objection to the original section is that it would require young white boys to learn to read and write before they could vote, and that this would be an objectionable feature of an otherwise perfect amendment.

A prominent Western member, who does not object to section 5, though he would favor having the time of registration extended from 1902 to 1908, desires to change section 4 so it will read as follows:

"Section 4. Any person presenting himself for registration or voting shall be able to read any section of the Constitution of this State, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him, or give a reasonable interpretation thereof; shall have paid by the first of February the poll tax for the previous year, as prescribed by law, and shall exhibit the receipt therefor. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property."

He argues that this would make it certain beyond peradventure that no white man now of age, or any white man coming of age, could be disfranchised, being protected by both the "understanding" and the "grandfather" clause.

The ablest members are considering these few differences in the spirit of patriots, and there is not room to doubt that they will pass the bill in its present shape with some such changes as will not affect its constitutionality or work the disfranchisement of any white voters.

As might be expected there will be difference of opinion arising either from the section from which the representative comes, or from his views as to the constitutionality of this or that provision, but it may be safely assumed that they are not going to adjourn before they agree on such an amendment as will guarantee white supremacy, for on that the people have spoken in a way that cannot be misunderstood.

How to Prevent Pneumonia.

You are perhaps aware that pneumonia always results from a cold or from an attack of la grippe. During the epidemic of la grippe a few years ago when so many cases resulted in pneumonia, it was observed that the attack was never followed by that disease when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy was used. It counteracts any tendency of a cold or la grippe to result in that dangerous disease. It is the best remedy in the world for bad colds and la grippe. Every bottle warranted. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

La Grippe Successfully Treated.

"I have just recovered from the second attack of la grippe this year," says Mr. James A. Jones, publisher of the *Leader*, Mexia, Tex. "In the latter case I used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and I think with considerable success, only being in bed a little over two days against ten days for the former attack. The second attack I am satisfied would have been equally as bad as the first but for the use of this remedy as I had to go to bed in about six hours after being 'struck' with it, while in the first case I was able to attend to business about two days before getting 'down.'" For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The Charlotte correspondent of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* says it is no secret that Charlotte stands ready to put up the $15,000 required to secure the location of the proposed Textile School, if the bill pass the Legislature.

This is in accordance with what we expected. When the bill was introduced by Mr. Clarkson, we concluded that the Charlotte people were willing to put up some money on that thing, not only on account of the advantages to accrue to the city from the location of the school but on account of the benefit it would be to the mills in providing a home school to give them the skilled labor for which they have use, and the use for which is constantly increasing.

This is another illustration of the characteristic energy and business dash of Charlotte for which she is distinguished, and rightly so, more than any other city in North Carolina, the result of which is shown in the bounds she has made in industrial enterprises, in her consequent growth and prosperity, within the past decade. There is, and we say it to her credit, more vim, more first-class business sense, and more level-headed co-operation among the people of Charlotte, than in other town in this part of the domain that we know anything about.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The action of the North Carolina negro troops at Atlanta, and the Tenth cavalry at Texarkana, is not likely to improve the standing of the negro as a soldier. Our brief war with Spain has furnished us with some valuable experience that the government will do well to profit by in enlarging the army.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

— There are various features of the Dingley act that are not only not opposed to domestic monopoly but are actually promotive of it. Every schednle that operates to maintain the oppressive exactions of a trust, to stifle competition, limit production and advance prices should be recast, and if the Republican party is not equal to the occasion it can neither disavow nor escape its responsibility.—*Philadelphia Ledger Ind.*

— The sentiment favorable to election of United States senators by the people of the State, is growing at a rapid rate. The West Virginia house of delegates has voted in favor of the proposition, the roll call shows 57 ayes to 4 nays. Several other state legislatures have passed similar resolutions, by large majorities. There is no special agitation, but apparently a deep and growing conviction that the change ought to be made.—*Chattanooga Times. Dem.*

— Senator Aldrich notes a sentiment among some of his Republican collegues "in favor of restricting free trade between Hawaii and the United States to the agricultural or natural products of Hawaii, so as to shut out of the United States manufactures made by cheaper labor." In other words, they propose to extend to everybody except the American farmer and the colonial manufacturer!--*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

—"Have you seen my black-faced antelope?" inquired the keeper of a menagerie. "No," said a visitor. "Who did your black-faced aunt elope with?" —*Funny Cuts.*

"If I fell in, Joseph, would you risk your own life to save me?" "My precious, my life belongs to you; I could not risk losing anything of yours."—*Pick-Me-Up.*

— Buttons—"Missus told me to come down and tell you she was not at home." Huff-cut—"Go back and tell your mistress I say I haven't called."—*Melbourne Weekly Times.*

— She (fishing for compliment) "Who do you think is the belle of the evening?" He—"Aw, weally, do you know, I was just saying to Jones that there wasn't a decent looking girl here."—*World's Comics.*

— "Please, sir, there's a gentleman down stairs from the hoffice wants to know 'ow yer hinfluenzey is." "Has my shirt come back yet?" "Just arrived, sir." "Then tell him I'm better, and am returning to the office today."—*Judy.*

— "Your hair isn't wet, uncle, is it?" asked little Tommy. "No, of course not," replied the amused relative. "What makes you think my hair is wet?" "Because I heard mamma say that you found it hard to keep your head above water."—*Tit-Bits.*

— "When I reckon up what it costs me for ammunition, the clothes I ruin tramping around, and what I lose by neglecting my business, every bird I shoot costs me $5." "Then it's lucky for you that you only hit one in ten; if you were a better shot you'd bankrupt yourself."—*Harper's Weekly.*

— Sunday School Teacher—"Now, Joshua, did you learn the forty second verse of the thirty-fourth chapter of the sixteenth epistle of St. John to the Philippians, as I told you last Sunday?" Small Boy—"No'm. Ma's pressing out autumn leaves in that chapter, and I doesn't monkey with it at all."—*Puck.*

WE GIVE NO REWARDS, an offer of this kind is the meanest of deceptions. Our plan is to give every one a chance to try the merit of Ely's Cream Balm —the original Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever and Cold in the Head, by mailing for 10 cents a trial size to test its curative powers. We mail the 50 cent size also and the druggist keeps it. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York. †

To the Public.

We are authorized to guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and if not satisfactory to refund the money to the purchaser. There is no better medicine made for la grippe, colds and whooping cough. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle. Try it. R. R. BELLAMY. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Kinston *Free Press*: The success of the Kinston Cotton Mills is now assured. The stockholders have made a good investment.

— Salisbury *Sun*: Jackson's big hog weighed more than was expected. It was killed yesterday and had to be halved before it could be brought up town and weighed. It weighed 765 pounds. The hog was two years old.

— Fayetteville *Reporter*: A negro boy, about 20 years of age, named Henry Leak, and hailing from Rockingham, was run over and killed in this city Friday night by the through freight going North on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad.

— Raleigh *News and Observer*: Patent medicine manufactnrers and druggists in this State are very much exexcised over the bill introduced in the Legislatnre requiring patent medicines offered for sale in this State to have their ingredients printed on the label.

— Burke County *News*: There is a gold mining company operating in Burke county, with its head office in Syracuse, N. Y., that is capitalized at $1,250,000. This was brought out in the course of a trial before Justice W. E Powe in Morganton last week and will no doubt be news to most of our readers.

— Charlotte *News*: A Prominent gentleman tells the *News* there is an effort on foot looking to the establishment of a cotton exchange for charlotte. A number of the cotton merchants, it is said, will go into the new enterprise. —— Mr. J. C. LeLean, of Shopton, tells the *News* of the Champion gourd vine of the State, which is growing on the General Neal mill place, in Steel Creek township, about nine miles from Charlotte. Mr. McLean counted on this vine 369 gourds.

— Raleigh *Post*: An eloping couple of Assyrians came to grief yesterday. Eddollar Milham won the affections of Hanna Joseph, the wife of Theo. Joseph, and the couple decided to leave the city together. They went as far as Henderson, but they soon ascertained that the path ahead of them was not one of roses, so they turned their faces towards home. Being without funds they had to foot it to the city. On their arrival here Saturday they were arrested and placed in jail.

— Charlotte *Observer*: The promoters of a big cotton mill enterprise at the shoals in Davie count, have bought a large amount of land in and around that place. It is said that the owners have paid the Hairston family $15,000 for the shoals and adjoining lands. The company expects to begin at once the erection of one of the largest cotton mi ls it the State. They will invest about $600,000 in the enterprise. —— Mr. John C. Leslie, of the Wiscasset Mills, at Albemarle, is in the city. He says that there is more excitement in Stanly county just now than there has been since the war, and it is all over the purchase of lands along the falls of the Yadkin and the proposed establishment of the electric power plant. The company pays good prices and does not haggle over a trade. Lands for four mills along the river on each side of the falls have been bought. In each case half the purchase price has been paid in cash and the deeds deposited in a bank in Salisbury to be delivered when the other half is paid. The distribution of this money in Stanly county has made things lively in that section. Most of the men who have sold land are making wise investments. Two of them have put $1,500 each in cotton mill stock.

Professor Briggs on Jonah.

Ancient Pharisaical Jews thought that the predictions against the nations must be fulfilled or God could not be a God of veracity and justice. So think some dogmaticians now. But God is a God of grace. God changes his decree of destruction even though men cannot reconcile such change with divine justice and veracity. God is sovereign in his justice as well as in his mercy. The doctrine that God must be just, but may or may not be merciful, is an error that has no basis in Holy Scripture or in a sound ethical philosophy. God is as truly, by necessity of divine being, merciful as he is just. He is as free in his exercise of the one attribute as the other. He reserves the right to recall his messengers of wrath by the swifter angels of love.

Jonah represents only too well the Jew of Nehemiah's time, the Jew of the New Testament times, and also the Christian church in its prevailing attitude to the heathen world. If the Roman Catholic church had learned the lesson of Jonah, its theologians would not so generally have consigned the unbaptized heathen world to hell fire. If the reformers had understood Jonah, there would have been more of them than Zwingli and Coelius Secundus Curio, who thought that there were some redeemed heathen. If the Westminster divines had understood Jonah, they never would have coined those remarkable statements of the tenth chapter of their Confession, in which the entire heathen world and its babes are left out of the election of grace. The present century, brought face to face with the heathen world, is beginning to learn the lesson of Jonah. Jonah is the book for our times. Though written many centuries ago as a beautiful ideal of the imagination to teach the wonderful grace of God in the salvation of repenting heathen and their babes, it has been reserved for the present age to apprehend and apply its wonderful lessons. The repentence of Nineveh is a prophetic ideal.—Professor C. A. Briggs, D. D., in North American Review.

A Country of Surprises.

While there is little doubt that with proper development of its agricultural and pastoral resources South Africa could be made practically self supporting, the successful development of these industries depends nevertheless upon the creation of local markets through the stimulus given by mining operations.

With the exception of mining of gold, diamonds and coal there have been no considerable exploitations of its mineral resources. Coal fortunately exists in many parts of the country, and it has been estimated that the known coalfields represent an area of 56,000 square miles, which is equal in extent to the state of Iowa. There exist in some parts of the country large deposits of iron contiguous to the coalfields. But as yet the economic conditions have not favored the development of that industry. Lead, silver, cinnabar, tin and other metals are also found in many parts of the country, but have not been remuneratively worked. Among the mining countries of South Africa, the Transvaal is facile princeps, and is in all probability destined to maintain its paramount position, though, as is well known, South Africa is "a country of surprises," and it is possible, of course, though not probable, that within its great extent other equally important districts may be discovered.—John Hays Hammond in North American Review.

A Bronte Picture.

They proceeded along on a straight course till they came to the borders of the lake, when the guide stopped, saying, "We must cross this water." Ernest gazed at him a moment and then said: "How can we? We have no boat, and I lack the power to swim for so long a time as it would take to cross the lake." *** Around lay the dark desert heath, unenlivened by a single streak of verdure. Its beautiful pink flowers were withered, and their fragrance had vanished. The mellow hum of the bee was no longer heard about them, for he had gathered his honey and was gone. Above rose the tremendous precipices whose vast shadows blackened all that portion of the moor and deepened the frown upon the unpropitious face of nature. At intervals from the summit of the rocks shrill screams, uttered by some birds of prey which had built their nest upon them, swept through the arch of heaven.—From Charlotte Bronte's First Story, "The Adventures of Ernest Alembert."

FUNERALS IN LISBON.

THE POOR RENT COFFINS FOR THE JOURNEY TO THE GRAVE.

After the Body Is Taken Out and Consigned to the Earth the Empty Box Is Returned to Its Owner to Be Used Over and Over Again.

"The burial customs of the Spanish as seen in Cuba are in some respects much like those of Portugal," said a former resident of Portugal. "The poor there, like the poor in Spain, economize on funeral expenses by making one coffin serve for a number of funerals in succession. In Lisbon at least the coffin is usually a very substantial piece of work, covered with red leather and freely studded with brass nails. Its lid is attached with hinges, so that the coffin opens and shuts like a large trunk. Of course the selling price of an article like this would be beyond the means of any poor family, but the rent for one day is comparatively small.

"When a funeral procession reaches the grave in the great Prazeres cemetery, just outside of Lisbon, the undertaker's men, instead of lowering the coffin, open its lid, take out the corpse and lower it into its last resting place. The empty coffin is left there until a Gallego takes it back to its owner after the mourners have retired.

"These Gallegos, by the way, natives of Galicia in Spain, do all the work of porters in Lisbon. If you ask a native Portuguese servant to carry a parcel or a valise through the streets, he will answer you in a tone of offended dignity, 'You chamar um Gallego' (I will go and call a Gallego), for no native Portuguese would be seen carrying a load of any kind in public.

"These Gallegos have no objection to carrying a load, even when the load is a recently vacated coffin. That is the kind of work they come to Lisbon for, so that in their old age they may go across the frontier to Galicia and live on their savings. And one little incident that happened while I was in Lisbon showed how little impression superstitions regarding death make on the Gallego mind. The city of Lisbon collected toll on goods brought within its limits, and there were guards at the different gates of the city to see that nothing was smuggled in.

"One very rainy afternoon the guard at the Prazeres gate glanced along the road that leads to the cemetery and saw a suspicious looking package lying on the ground close under the wall on one side. There was not a living being in sight. The guard thought he had detected a plot. He thought that that package, whatever it might be, had been left there under the wall by smugglers, who were no doubt sheltered somewhere in its neighborhood and watching their opportunity to rush it through the gate as soon as the rain held up a little. So the active and intelligent officer got his little sword ready to draw at a moment's notice, and, regardless of the downpour, advanced along the road to surprise and apprehend the smugglers, or, at least, their goods.

"When he got to within 20 yards of the suspicious object, he made out through the rain that the case on the ground was of a red color and studded all over with brass nails. That discovery startled him a little, but the next moment he was utterly demoralized at seeing the lid of the coffin fly open and a disheveled head thrust itself out, its eyes staring wildly. Without waiting to draw his sword or challenge the apparition, the guard faced about and retreated at a run. When he reached the gate, he called his comrades to come and see the abandoned corpse that had burst open its coffin on the wayside. The force seized their carbines and paraded under shelter of the archway, but what they saw was only a very bedraggled Gallego tramping toward them, carrying an empty coffin on his back.

"On examination the Gallego deposed that, being overtaken by the rain on his way from the cemetery, he had shut himself up in the coffin to keep dry and wait for fairer weather, but, when he heard footsteps stealthily approaching, he began to be afraid that some one was coming to play a trick and lock him up. That was why he had so suddenly thrust his head out and stared. He was no corpse, but an honest, hardworking Gallego. As for the coffin, the sentenced guards might look for themselves and see that it was empty.

"There seems to be a certain morbid fondness for what may be called playing with the dead in Portugal. They seem to take a peculiar delight in dressing up their dead and exposing them to public view. I happened to be present at the solemn requiem of a cardinal patriarch of Lisbon, when the corpse, dressed in full canonicals, was placed in a half sitting posture to face the crowd in the nave of the onthedral, and I thought at the time that the interment ought to have taken place sooner.

"One fine Sunday afternoon in spring I was strolling along one of the main thoroughfares of Lisbon when the shouts and merry chatter of a lot of little boys and girls attracted my attention to a side street. The children, all nicely dressed, were coming down the side street at a brisk walk, evidently interested in something that was being carried along by three or four of them. When they reached the corner, I saw that the center of interest was a very small brass studded coffin. The lid was open, and I could see the little flower decked and bedizened corpse inside of it.

"Another time I mistook the corpse of a child on its way to the grave for a waxen image of the Madonna being carried in procession. It was a little dead girl beautifully dressed in white satin and wearing a white veil and white flowers. The little body had been made to sit up in a chair which four boys were carrying on their shoulders. The bearers and the other children in the procession wore white ribbons and white flowers, all emblematic of innocence and happy confidence that the soul of their little friend was in paradise." —New York Sun.

Australian Bulls.

I have met with some bulls made by Australians. I heard a clergyman make this remark at a public meeting which was disappointingly small: "I am sorry to see so many absent friends here."

A state school teacher at Queenscliff, in Victoria, had a note from the mother of one of his pupils requesting him not to flog her boy, thus: "You are not to cane my boy, or he will drop down dead at your door, the same as he did at Mrs. Cary's."

Another, being told that So-and-so was buried in a stone coffin, said "that was very sensible, as it would last him a lifetime."—London Telegraph.

In London the preferred dress for a parlor maid is a cap with long streamers, a large apron, with embroidery cuffs and turndown collars. The streamers on the cap are only a matter of taste, but most people prefer them.

Eye Veins Show if You Are Dead.

Whether a man be really dead or not may be read in the veins of the eye. This important discovery has been made by an eminent American oculist.

There has always been a widespread, haunting fear among people of being buried alive, and the new discovery will remove this fear.

The doctor's experiments began some 20 years ago. He had observed that in life the veins and arteries of the retina have distinct differences in color. The veins contain a dark, blackish blood, while the arteries contain bright crimson. At the back part of the eyeball these two shades of blood may be seen under the light of the ophthalmoscope dividing the retina. Even in the case of the blind this distinction in shade may be seen unless of course an opaque film has formed over the injured eyes or the eyes have been entirely destroyed.

In death, however, the shade distinction entirely disappears. The blood in both arteries and veins is transformed into a pinkish color of uniform shade.

An exhaustive examination has been made and this simple test has never failed. In the case of suspended animation where others had pronounced death he observed the shade distinction and saved the man from being buried alive.

Wheat stands at the head of food grains, containing not only a considerable proportion of starch, but also most of the nitrogenous elements adapted to the support of life.

Gardening was never more popular than at the present time. There is fashion in flowers just as there is fashion in dress.

BUDAPEST.

The Picturesque and Lively Yankee City of the Old World.

Budapest, as every body knows, is formed of two cities separated by the Danube and joined together like New York and Brooklyn by great bridges. Buda is a city hundreds of years old and rises on a great hill covered with yellow houses with red tiled roofs, and surmounted by fortresses and ancient, German looking castles, and the palace of the king, with terraces of marble and green gardens running down to meet the river. Is still is a picturesque, fortified city of the middle ages.

Pesth, just across the way, is the most modern city in Europe—more modern than Paris, better paved and better lighted, with better facilities for rapid transit than New York, and with houses of parliament as massive and impressive as those on the banks of the Thames, and not unlike them in appearance. Pesth is the Yankee city of the old world, just as the Hungarians are called the Americans of Europe. It has grown in 40 years, and it has sacrificed neither beauty of space nor line in growing. It has magnificent public gardens as well as a complete fire department; it has the best club in the world, the Park club, and it has found time to put electric tramways underground and to rear monuments to poets, orators and patriots above ground. People in Berlin and Vienna tell you that some day all of these things will disappear and go to pieces; that Pesth is enjoying a "boom," and that the boom will pass and leave only the buildings and electric plants and the car tracks, with no money in the treasury to make the wheels go round.

I do not know whether this is or is not to be, but let us hope it is only the envy and uncharitableness of the Austrian and German mind that sees nothing in progress but disaster and makes advancement spell ruin. People who live in a city where one is asked to show a passport, a certificate of good health, a police permit and a residence card, in order to be allowed to mount a bicycle, as I was asked to do in Berlin, can hardly be expected to look with favor on their restless, ambitious young neighbors of the Balkans.—Richard Harding Davis in Scribner's.

Dodging Spanish Shells.

As gallant soldiers and as daring correspondents as it is my pleasure to know did their legs proud there. The tall form of Colonel John Jacob Astor moved in my front in jack rabbit bounds. Prussian, English and Japanese correspondents, artists, all the news and much high class art and literature were flushed and went straddling up the hill before the first barrel of the dons. Directly came the warning scream of No. 2, and we dropped and hugged the ground like starfish. Bang! right over us it exploded. I was dividing a small hollow with a distinguished colonel of the staff.

"Is this thing allowed, colonel?"

"Oh, yes, indeed!" he said. "I don't think we could stop those shrapnel."

And the next shell went into the battery, killing and doing damage.—Frederic Remington in Harper's Magazine.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged. The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12½
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@		6½
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@		5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 40
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	23
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES ℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES ℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE ℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½@		11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE ℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4 ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS ℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1 ℔ half-bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 25	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@		8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	73
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾@		1¾
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	35
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	38
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar House, in hogsheads	13	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	80
American	70	@	75
On 126 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@		5¾
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@		4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N.C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Rosin steady, Spirits turpentine steady at 45½@46c.

CHARLESTON, February 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42¾; no sales. Rosin steady and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, February 6.—Spirits turpentine firm at 42½c; sales 38 casks; receipts 276 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; no sales.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 6.—After the cotton market had opened two points lower to two points higher (English advices not being satisfactory and the renewed hostilities in the Philippines unsettling views here for a time, there was a sharp upward movement which carried the market to a level of ten to twelve points above the final figures of Saturday. In the afternoon the market eased off partially but the close was firm at a net rise nine to thirteen points.

NEW YORK, February 6.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 7-16c.

Cotton futures market closed firm; February 6.13c, March 6.15c, April 6.15, May 6.17c, June 6.16c, July 6.18c, August 6.21c, September 6.07c, October 6.09, November —c, December 6.13c.

Spot cotton market closed quiet at an advance of ½c; middling uplands 6 7-16c; middling gulf 6 11-16c; sales 800 bales.

Net receipts 520 bales; gross receipts 5,753 bales; sales 800 bales; exports to Great Britain 375 bales; exports to the Continent 10,408 bales; stock 99,478 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 26,978 bales; exports to Great Britain 12,662 bales; exports to the Continent 19,741 bales; stock 944,298 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 48,978 bales; exports to Great Britain 35,171 bales; exports to France 7,210 bales; exports to the Continent 31,872 bales.

Total since September 1st.—Net receipts 6,833,039 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,772,342 bales; exports to France 602,459 bales; exports to the Continent 2,011,799 bales.

February 6.—Galveston, steady at 6c, net receipts 7,304 bales; Norfolk, steady at 6c, net receipts 1,513 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¼c, net receip

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THE WIND'S SONG.

O winds that blow across the sea,
What is the story that you bring?
Leaves clap their hands on every tree,
And birds about their branches sing.

You sing to flowers and trees and birds
Your sea songs over all the land.
Could you not stay and whisper words
A little child might understand?

The roses nod to hear you sing;
But, though, I listen all the day,
You never tell me anything
Of father's ship so far away.
—Gabriel Setona in New York Tribune.

A WIFE'S SISTER.

Army wives generally have unmarried sisters. These sisters always come out to visit them, and the rest goes by itself.

Mrs. Lorrilard had an unmarried sister. She was very attractive. She was far more attractive than Mrs. Lorrilard could have been. The girl's name was Spencer—May Spencer. She was 18 years old, if you took her word for it, and she was blond and pink and white and plump. She came from some place in Ohio, and she visited the Lorrilards at Stanton, which is in New Mexico, 100 miles from the railroad, across Dead Man's valley—there is always a Dead Man's valley—and some steep hills and a lava bed a mile wide. If you have never seen a lava bed, you cannot appreciate that. You might try to imagine the ocean lashed into fury by a simoom, then fancy its great waves and billows and swells changed suddenly to dark gray brownstone at the height of the storm, and you may form a vague idea of what the lava bed between Fort Stanton and the railroad is like.

It frightened Miss Spencer badly. The ambulance went slipping, and sliding, and coasting, and thumping, and bounding over the one passable part in a way that only an ambulance conducted by a driver who has spent his life on Arizona and New Mexico roads could possibly stand. It put all the laws of centripetal force and of equilibrium at naught. It and the four mules were laws unto themselves.

Miss Spencer was not accustomed to that sort of thing. She stood it as long as she could, and then she told Major Roche, in whose charge she was traveling, that she meant to get out and walk. She had bothered the major a good deal already, and he was getting tired, so he did not say anything, but simply told the driver to "slow up" and let Miss Spencer get out by herself.

She fell behind after a moment, and the ambulance went relentlessly on, creaking, flapping its canvas, clanking its chains, its brake screeching shrilly. And as it disappeared, sometimes lost to sight in a great hollow, sometimes toiling up a smooth face of lava, Miss Spencer felt herself abandoned indeed in a New Mexico desert under that terrible midsummer sun. The heat was fiery, scorching, parching. The sky was like hot blue glass. She wondered why, when the lava was hot enough to burn her feet through the soles of her shoes it did not melt or grow soft. She kept on walking because she was afraid to stop. Twice she slipped and fell and cut her hands. Under the porous, piled up rock, rabbits and owls and quail were hidden; there were snakes, too, and lizards. At first she was frightened when they scurried to her, but soon, with her head ringing and her eyes dazed with congested blood and her mouth open and as dry as flour, she did not even notice them.

She reached the end of the huge rock river at last and found the ambulance waiting. The driver was asleep, and the major was drinking beer. He offered her some, and when she had drunk it she held out her broad little foot.

"My shoes are all cut to pieces, and they were new and awfully heavy."

"You should have kept still," he answered.

Now Miss Spencer wanted sympathy, and when she didn't get it she took a dislike to the major, and because she disliked him she eventually made him sorry.

For the first fortnight of her visit she was not pretty. She was sunburned from her passage of the lava sea. Her face was red and swollen, then blotchy and lastly peely. After that she returned to the normal pink and white. She was the only girl at the post, and there were a bachelor, a brevet bachelor, a young contract surgeon and Major Roche's son. The bachelor officer was studious—a kind that has much faith and thinks that the great fathers in Washington will reward lieutenants who pass high exams and have ideas on Indians. He had no time for young women. He paid his one call and retired. The brevet bachelor is peculiar to the service. His wife is back east, visiting her family. He differs from the real article only in that he is ineligible. He was devoted to Miss Spencer, but he did not count. There was also the contract surgeon. Of course he was only a contract surgeon. Still he was tall and blond and had a beguiling southern drawl. He fell in love with Miss Spencer.

But the exciting part of the story hinges on Major Roche's son. He was 20, and he was no use on earth. He was just a boy and never would be anything more. He had failed in everything he had ever undertaken. He couldn't even dance, and he was afraid of a three foot acequia when he rode. He depended on his papa for everything, and he thought he knew women through and through. Probably Providence sent Miss Spencer to show him that he didn't. But the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and I can't be sure.

Well, the contract surgeon fell in love with Miss Spencer; but, like Viola, he never told his love. Now, as the bachelor was hidden, Miss Spencer couldn't fall in love with him, and no one could have fallen in love with Teddy Roche, so she reciprocated the contract surgeon's passion.

His name was Randolph—Custis Randolph, to match his nice blue eyes and his charming drawl. His courtship was of the eternally on hand sort. The life of a garrison offers even greater advantages for this than that of a southern town. He was with Miss Spencer from guard mounting until long after taps. But Miss Spencer pined to see more of him.

"Mr. Randolph, I believe you're lazy."

"Oh, now—Miss May—why? That isn't kind." He gazed at the flag on the flagstaff tenderly and dwelt musically on each word.

"Because."

"It is the privilege of a lady to give that reason." His eyes sought the tennis court in tender, blue abstractedness.

"Well, I know you are."

"Won't you have pity on me and tell me why?"

"Because you never are up until almost guard mount."

"Oh, deah, yes, I am. I go over to the hospital at sick call, you know."

"Why don't I ever see you then?"

"Perhaps you have not risen yourself."

"I'm always up at reveille."

"No! Goodness. Why on earth do you do that?"

"I believe you go over to the hospital the back way and aren't half awake and don't even have a collar on."

"Now, Miss May, how unkind!"

"Isn't it true?"

"I always have my collar on." He told a future truth. After this he would wear a collar.

"I hate lazy people."

"Oh, Miss May, how unkind! You don't hate me, I hope." His eyes were on the pink ribbon that fluttered from her belt. He took hold of it and wound it around his finger, getting gradually nearer to her.

"I do, if you are lazy."

"How can I prove to you that I am not?"

"That's easy enough."

"Do tell me how."

"Just prove it."

"By rising early and letting you see me?"

"Well—yes."

"I shall do so tomorrow."

"But I always go for a ride before breakfast."

"May I not join you?"

"If you like. I don't care." Which is feminine for caring very much indeed.

So Dr. Randolph rode with Miss Spencer the next morning, and he breakfasted at the Lorrilards', and he sat on the Lorrilards' porch to watch guard mounting, and then he played tennis with Miss Spencer, and when it was too hot to do that any longer they sat together on the porch again, shaded by the crowsfoot and morning glory vines, and read aloud by turns. They parted for luncheon, but immediately afterward they met again in the Lorrilards' sitting room to practice the mandolin and guitar. Randolph dined with the Lorrilards, and then he and Miss Spencer walked up and down the line until taps, and after taps they sat on the porch once more and talked in undertones.

Occasionally the Roche boy

and though he was not far from welcome he never guessed it.

Now it may seem incredible, but it is true, that though this went on without a pause for ten solid months Randolph still modestly doubted if he were loved and dared not voice his passion. Mrs. Lorrilard began to think that she had done quite all that the family could expect of her, and she grew hopeless and weary, moreover, of boarding free two hungry young people. She told Miss Spencer as gently as possible that she might go the next time the ambulance went over to Carthage, which was the railroad station. Miss Spencer told Randolph she was going—and wept. And Randolph consoled her from afar and actually thought she was weeping at leaving her little nephew and niece and her sister. There are men like that.

The ambulance went a week later to carry Major Roche and Teddy Roche to the railroad. Teddy was offered a position at Tucson and was going to take it. The major had government business at Carthage. The Carthage road is a branch. It joins the main line of the A., T. and S. F. at a station called San Antonio. The major would chaperon the young woman to Carthage; thence she would go to the main line and east and Teddy to the main line and west. Only Teddy and May compromised. They both went to Socorro, which is on the main line, a very little northeast of San Antonio.

The contract doctor and Miss Spencer had a harrowing parting. The latter lost her temper over his procrastination and burst into tears. It nearly broke his heart and entirely silenced his tongue.

After she was gone, hopelessly gone, he determined to reveal the secret of his heart by letter. But being named Custis Randolph he put off doing it. Instead he swung in his hammock all day and thought of her blue eyes and pretty face and guileless smile and regretted his erstwhile constant companion. The ambulance would return, empty of its lovely load, in five days. He knew that. He would write when it returned.

So on the afternoon of the fifth day he sat, still swinging in the hammock and smoking a pipe, the ashes whereof besprinkled his coat, when the four mules and the ambulance rattled into the post. They stopped at the major's quarters in a cloud of dust, and two men and a woman alighted. There was no doubt about who the woman was. In his delight Randolph lost his head. He strode down the broad walk to the Roches'.

Miss Spencer was still standing by the ambulance, hunting—with the driver's help—for something under one of the seats. The major and Teddy had gone indoors.

"Why, Miss May," said Randolph, and this time there was no drawl, "how delightful! What brings you back?"

"Oh, my husband. Teddy and I got married in Socorro and joined the dear old major again in Carthage the same day."

"How delightful!" Randolph repeated weakly.

"Well, Teddy seemed to think so, but the dear, sweet old major didn't. Anyway, you know, he was so horrid about my shoes on the Bad Lands that day." She smiled demurely.

And that was all any one ever knew about it.—Gwendolen Overton in Argonaut.

A FOREST DWELLER.

What Is Meant by a Savage and How a Savage Tribe Is Governed.

To the ethnologist a savage is a forest dweller. In common conception the savage is a brutal person whose chief delight is in taking scalps. Sometimes the sylvan man is cruel, but even civilized men are sometimes cruel, writes Major John W. Powell in The Forum.

Savagery is a status of culture to the ethnologist, who recognizes four such stages, of which savagery is the lowest. In tribal society people are grouped or regimented in bodies of kindred. A tribe is a group of people having a common name. Suppose that a tribe springs from four persons—viz, a brother and sister belonging to one clan and a brother and sister belonging to another clan and that each of the men marries the other's sister. Let us call one of our clans "wolf" and the other "eagle." The wolf man marries the eagle woman, and the eagle man marries the wolf woman. This is the first generation of a tribe composed of two clans, the man and his wife belonging to different clans. The four persons belong to two clans and constitute two families. Let us suppose that each couple has four children—two boys and two girls. They will belong to two clans. The children of the wolf mother will belong to the wolf clan and the children of the eagle mother to the eagle clan.

This is the second generation. Then four people of the second generation and two of the first generation belong to the eagle clan. Thus we see that clans do not correspond to what in modern culture we call the family. The husband and wife belong to different clans, and the children belong to the clan of the mother. The mother, not the father, owns the children, and the husband is but the guest of his wife, not the head of the household.

Suppose that each man of the second generation marries a woman of that generation who belongs to a different clan, and that each pair has four children—two boys and two girls. These children constitute the third generation. The children belong to the clan of the mother. There are now three generations of people in each clan, and every mother claims her own children as members of her clan. The head of the family is the mother, but the head of the clan is the grandmother's brother. Always the elder man of the clan is the ruler of the clan, and the woman is the family ruler of her children.

We may go on from the hypothetical beginning of a tribe through successive generations, and still the ruler of the clan will be the elder man of the clan, and will govern not his children and their descendants, but his sister's children and their descendants. We may therefore define a clan as a group of kindred people whose kinship is reckoned only through females.

A clan always has a name, which is called the totem, and the object from which it is named is in like manner called its totem. Thus in the two clans which we have considered the wolf and the eagle are respectively called the totems of the clan. The totem derives great consideration in savage society. It is usually some beast, bird or insect, or some important plant, such as the corn or the tobacco, or it may be the wind, the rain, the dawn or the sunshine. The totem of the clan is considered to be the progenitor or prototype of the clan. The people of the wolf clan claim to have descended from the wolf, the people of the eagle clan from the eagle, the people of the wind clan from the wind, and the people of the sun clan from the sun. The totem is also the tutelar deity of the clan.

Justifiable Indignation.

One evening John Scott (Lord Eldon) had been sipping rather too freely of the convivial bowl with a friend in Edinburgh, and upon emerging into the air his intellect became considerably confused. Not being able to distinguish objects with any degree of certainty he felt himself quite capable of losing his way to his own home. While in this perplexity he saw some one coming toward him whom he asked, "D'ye ken whaur John Scott bides?"

"Whaur's the use of your speering that question? You're John Scott himsel'."

"I ken that," answered John indignantly, "but it's no himsel' that's wanted—it's his house."

She Cheated.

Said an indignant mother to her little son; "Why did you strike little Elsie, you naughty boy?"

Dick (indignant in his turn)—What did she want to cheat for, then?

"How did she cheat?" asked mamma more mildly.

"Why," explained Dick, "we were playing at Adam and Eve, and she had the apple to tempt me with, and she never tempted me, but went and ate it up herself."—Exchange.

Turning the Tables on Him.

Facetious Student—Excuse me, professor, but were any of these cannibals vegetarians?

The Professor—Probably not at that time. But I have no doubt if the class before me had visited these flesh eaters the latter might have speedily acquired a taste for cabbage heads and fresh greens.—New York Telegram.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST for a generous 10 CENT TRIAL SIZE.

Ely's Cream Balm

contains no cocaine, mercury nor any other injurious drug. It is quickly absorbed. Gives relief at once. It opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages.

Allays Inflammation. Heals and Protects the Membrane. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD in HEAD

Secretary
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Beware of Imitations

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TELL

All Your Neighbors

About the Wonderful New Constitutional Cure for

RHEUMATISM.

The remedy is a Vegetable Compound, Extracts of Roots, Herbs and Barks; no Opiates. Purifies the blood and drives out the poisonous acids that cause the disease. Cures 98 per cent. of the patients. The name is

Rheumacide,

and it Kills Rheumatism.

Sold by Druggists generally. Price $1.00 per bottle.
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Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c,

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,
Wholesale Grocer.

The Big Sale

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

Begin Monday, February 6th, 8 A. M., to Saturday night, 10 P. M., their Annual February Clearance Sale and Bargain Week.

Our Terms Will Be Cash.

Secure Hand Bill or visit store for particulars.

Respectfully,

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Sole agents for the W. B. Corset and Standard Paper Patterns.
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Baking Day is a Pleasure

to the housewife when she is provided with satisfactory baking material for her pies, cakes and bread. You will have rich light cakes and delicious pies when using our high grade Patent Pastry Flour, pure and fine flavoring Extracts, fine Lard at 7c, Butter at 20c and 25c, and Cottolene. Our home-made Mince Meat, Canned Pineapple and Shredded Cocoanut saves time and trouble.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 287. Fourth Street Bridge.
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Valentines, Valentines.

A new, novel and attractive line to select from.

Premo Cameras and Kodaks.

Amateur Photographers' Supplies, Films, Plates, Printing Frames, Developers, Trays, Lanterns, Card Mounts, Etc.
Try the new "Self-Toning Paper." It pleases everybody.

Send for Catalogue of Cameras.

C. W. YATES & CO.
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A. D. BROWN Is DAILY Receiving NEW GOODS.

MONDAY MORNING we will place on sale a full line EMBROIDERIES, and will here make mention of some of them.

Welts, Lawn Checks, Soft Finished Nainsook, Mull Checks, French Nainsook, Linen Cambric, Dimity, Persian Lawn and Tuckings. The line of Embroideries is the largest, newest and most exquisite patterns.

Silks and Satins. Checked and Plaid Taffetas, Solid Taffetas, Armures, Peau De Soie, Satin Duchesse and White Polka Dot Taffeta.

JAPANESE DRAPERIES AND RUGS.

Something entirely new in this line, such as Jutes and Crapes.

NEW IMPORTATION OF MATTINGS.

Just received 50 Rolls and 100 more to arrive. They are the latest importation and Designs. All small patterns and beautiful colorings.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES.

By rail Monday, we will receive some handsome Lace Curtains in Irish Point and Brussels effect. Shades, all sizes and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

A. D. BROWN.

ja 29 tf

Time Waits for No Man,

Nor do the Bargains that are offered by the largest Dry Goods Store in the city, WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE. Special offerings for this week only:

A handsome line of fine Pictures, 16x20, glass-covered, fine oak frame, for $1.39; 16x24, very fine pearl finished, at $1.98, sold by others at $3.75; 20x24, heavy oak frame, at $1.75, extra values.

Two hundred and fifty fine new novels for 5c.

Two hundred fine standard works for 10c.

One hundred and fifty copyrighted novels, worth 25 and 50c, for 15c.

Just received to-day 300 pieces new Spring Ribbon from 5 to 50c per yard in all the new shades.

A fine line of early Spring Straw Hats for 50 and 75c, new styles.

Also, a nice line of Flowers and foliage.

Violets from 3 to 50c a bunch. Our 25c bunches are extra value.

A fine line of Pique in white and colors.

Colored Pique at 12½ to 15c per yard.

White Pique, plain and figured, from 10 to 25c.

Three hundred pieces new Spring Calico from 2½ to 5c.

Dress Gingham, 6c; Silk Gingham at 35c.

Apron Gingham, good quality, 5c per yard.

One hundred and twenty-five new Spring Silks.

Wash Silks in newest shades, 50c, special.

Black Satin Duchesse 75c, 22 inches wide.

Black Satin Duchesse, 27 inches wide, $1.00.

Black Gros Grain Silk from 69c to $1.00.

Brocaded and plain colored Satins at 50c per yard.

Changeable Taffeta from 60 to 98c per yard.

New Crepon, latest thing in Spring Dress Goods, from $1.50 to $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.

The new Silk Linings from 10 to 25c per yard.

Cheap Stiffenings and Linings from 2½ to 10c.

We are doing a fine cash business and it is low prices all over the house that tell of Bargains we offer. We push the Racket opposite The Orton.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.
fe 5 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

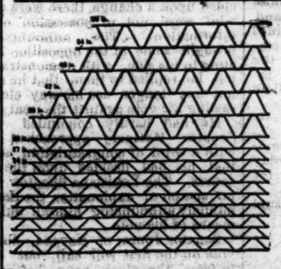
At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$659,283 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	377 33	Undivided profits	19,584 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	95,000 00	Circulation	45,998 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$156,143 52	" from banks	190,307 20
Due from other Banks	$165,230 57	" Individuals	666,562 36—906,789 56
Cash on hand	85,178 27—326,542 16		
Total	$1,102,983 57	Total	$1,102,983 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$678,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—8 per cent. per annum.
Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1898.
de 7 tf



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Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,
Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.
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SEABOARD AIR LINE — SAL

ESTABULED LIMITED TRAINS.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:05 P. M.—Laurinburg 6:33 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Atlanta, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 42—Leaves Portsmouth 9:00 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:43 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:30 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:13 P. M., Charlotte 10:25 P. M., and Atlanta 5:20 A. M.

Train 39—Leaves Atlanta 9:50 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M. Arrives Monroe 6:45 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Hamlet 7:43 A. M., Sanford 9:34 A. M., Raleigh 11:15 A. M., Weldon 3:50 P. M., Portsmouth 5:20 P. M.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9:05 A. M., Pembroke 9:21 A. M., Lumberton 9:33 A. M., Wilmington 12:05 noon.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:14 A. M., Sanford 3:39 A. M., Hamlet 5:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 8:53 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 5:20 P. M.

Train 2403—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Shelby 11:57 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:30 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M., Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:18 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:00 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:55 P. M., Raleigh 3:00 A. M., Weldon 4:52 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:18 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7:40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 3:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 4:30 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. Ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 20 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 28 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 19 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 13 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 35 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M.
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 40 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 59 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C., AND GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA ..... Saturday, February 11
GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, February 18

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, February 11
ONEIDA ..... Saturday, February 18

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Tuesday, February 7
ONEIDA ..... Tuesday, February 14

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt. Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. fe 5 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
MD. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Rasmont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.
Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.
The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. B HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1899.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.26 P. M., Wilson 1.18 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.32 P. M., Petersburg 6.31 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.50 A. M., Philadelphia 3.59 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., +Boston 3.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8.48 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., +Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.55 P. M. Weldon 12.50 A. M., +Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.38 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 8.28 A. M., Philadelphia 10.55 A. M., New York 1.08 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 4.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.36 P. M., Chadbourn 5.28 P. M. Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.37 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.10 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston +1.03 P. M., New York +2.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 9.30 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.21 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.21 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.26 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.32 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.12 P. M.," +Norfolk 2.30 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., +Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.30 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.35 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn 11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.13 A. M.

+Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M., Greenville 6.37 P. M., Kinston 7.35 P. M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.50 A. M., Greenville 8.32 A. M.; arri

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 7.

EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN WASHINGTON CITY.

Agoncillo Fled to Escape Arrest—A Variance of Views As to the Philippines Situation.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The important news in Washington to-day was the ratification of the peace treaty and the receipt of the lists of casualties from General Otis.

Prompted by General Otis' promise of last night to send along the lists of casualties at the earliest possible moment, the friends of the soldiers at Manila besieged the War Department to-day by telegram and word of mouth for information from the scene of the battle in the Philippines. The list was long in coming, a fact explained by the cutting of the telegraph wires along the American front, which prevented early reports from the division commanders. In the meantime came a short cablegram from Admiral Dewey that caused some temporary commotion by creating the impression that hostilities has been renewed by the insurgents.

Up to the close of office hours, however, nothing had come from General Otis to confirm this inference, and such cablegrams as did come from him touched upon other matters entirely, so it was assumed that there was no foundation in fact for the apprehension and that Admiral Dewey's message was a belated one, referring to the Philippine engagement. When General Otis' casualty lists began to come over the cables there was some confusion, probably due to the fact that there are nineteen different lines between Manila and Washington. The immediate effect was to cause some errors to be made in the reported list of killed.

Change in Conditions.

As to the change in conditions wrought by the ratification of the treaty to-day there is a variance of views, and Adjutant General Corbin and Second Assistant Secretary Adee of the State Department were giving the matter attention to day, with the idea of being able to send full instructions for his future guidance to General Otis immediately. The extreme view on this side is that until the Spanish government ratifies the treaty it is not of legal effect. According to that view, therefore, the United States government is estopped from proceeding beyond their lines at Manila for the time. By the other extreme view the United States government is free to do just as it pleses in the entire group of islands, and will, therefore, proceed at once to complete the military occupation of them. Perhaps there is justification for this last view in the fact that the Filipinos were Spanish subjects nominally when they broke the terms of the protocol and thereby released the United States from its observance. The medium view, and that which is likely to be followed, is that General Otis is justified in doing anything that is necessary to protect his army and all American and foreign interests in Manila, even though this obliged him to assume the offensive and to go outside of the old lines in pursuit of the insurgents who may be seeking to reorganize and recuperate from their late defeat with an intention of attacking again or even threatening the Americans.

No Orders Sent to Dewey.

Secretary Long this evening said that no additional orders had been sent to Admiral Dewey and he did not anticipate that any would be necessary just now. He had been acting on the theory that the President desired to follow the most liberal policy in dealing with the Filipinos, and there was no reason now to change that policy.

The Solace started from Norfolk at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a supply of ammunition and other needed stores for Dewey's fleet via the Suez canal, but it is not the intention to send further naval reinforcements.

Agoncillo Fled.

It was learned upon inquiry at the War Department that all the American troops at Manila have an abundant supply of smokeless powder. The regulars have the Krag-Jorgensen rifle, and about 5,000 of the same weapons are in the hands of the volunteers. It is no secret now that the authorities here were preparing to arrest Agoncillo just as he fled, but probably they are not sorry that he got off safely, and thus relieved them from the performance of a disagreeable task. The conduct of the remaining members of the Philippino junta is still under close watch, and while the treatment to be accorded them has not been determined, it is recognized that they are in a precarious position legally and can secure immunity only by the exercise of the greatest discretion.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.

Control of Properties Transferred to the Williams Syndicate.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—Control of the railroad properties composing the S. A. L. system and the Baltimore Steam Packet Company was formally transferred to the Williams syndicate to-day.

Messrs. William H. Blackford, J. W. Middendorf, W. A. Marburg, of Baltimore; W. W. Fuller, of New York; John Skelton Williams, of Richmond, and W. C. Stronach, of Raleigh, were elected directors of the Raleigh and Gaston. Mr. Stronach was a member of the old board.

SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Carries An Appropriation of Twenty Millions to Complete the Peace Treaty.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, completed this noon by the House Committee on Appropriations, carries $20,000,000 "to carry out the treaty between the United States and Spain." Outside of this the bill appropriates $42,927,301. Among other items the bill carries $500,000 for a United States penitentiary at Atlanta. Among the river and harbor items above $100,000 are the following: Savannah, $200,000; Cumberland sound $400,000; Bayou Plaquemine, La., $400,000.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A BATTLE WITH THE FILIPINOS.

Hot Fighting at Manila Last Saturday Night and Sunday.

THE AMERICANS VICTORIOUS.

Engagement Began by Filipinos—Their Losses Nineteen Hundred Killed and Wounded—American Loss Less Than Two Hundred.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, Feb. 5.—Defeated in a desperate effort to break through the American lines and enter the city of Manila, the Filipino forces, after many hours of continuous fighting, have been driven from the village of Santa Anna, Paco and Santa Mesa.

They have been compelled to retreat to a position a considerable distance farther out in the suburbs than the one they held before attacking the city.

Although it has been impossible thus for to estimate accurately the number of Americans who fell, it is believed that about twenty were killed and 125 wounded.

The losses of the Filipinos are heavy, the American troops having gone into the engagement with great enthusiasm and determination. They made the streets of the city ring with their cheers when they were notified of the attack and were ordered to advance.

Several of the vessels in Admiral Dewey,s squadron took part in the fight, firing on the natives in Malate and Calvocsn and driving them inland from both places.

Sunday's Engagement.

MANILA, February 6.—7.15 P. M.—Owing to the area embraced in the scene of Sunday's engagement, a semicircle of fully seventeen miles, details regarding individual fighting have been extremely difficult to obtain. So far as can be gathered, the brush commenced at 8.45 on Saturday evening, by the firing of a Nebraska sentry at Santa Mesa upon Filipinos who were deliberately crossing the line, after repeated warnings, with the evident purpose of drawing our fire.

The first shot from the American sentry was evidently accepted as a prearranged signal, for it was followed almost immediately by a terrific fusilade along the entire Filipino line on the north side of the Pasig river.

The American outposts returned the fire with such vigor that the Filipino fire was checked until the arrival of reinforcements.

All the troops in the vicinity were hurried out, and the Filipinos ceased firing for half an hour, while their own reinforcements came up. At 10 o'clock the fighting was resumed, the American firing line, consisting of the Third artillery, the Kansas and Montana regiments, the Minnesota regiment, the Pennsylvanians, the Nebraskans, the Utah battery, the Idahos, the Washingtons, the Californians, the Fourth cavalry, North Dakota volunteers, South Dakotas and Colorado regiments, Sixth artillery and 14th infantry.

The Filipinos concentrated their forces at three points, Caleacan, Santa Mesa and Galingatan, and maintained an intermittent fusilade for some hours.

They brought artillery into action at Galingatan at 10.30, but only one gun annoyed the Americans to any appreciable extent, a howitzer, on the road beyond Santa Mesa. The Third artillery silenced the Galingatan battery by firing two guns simultaneously which was followed immediately by volleys from the infantry.

At about midnight there was a lull in the firing, lasting until 3.45 A M., when the whole Filipino line re-opened fire. The Americans poured a terrific fire into the darkness for twenty minutes and then there was another lull until daylight, when the Americans generally advanced.

During the night, in response to Rear Admiral Dewey's signals flashed across from Cavite, the United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed at Malabon, poured a deadly fire from their secondary battery into the Filipino trenches at Caloacan.

After daylight the United States monitor Monadnock opened fire off Malate and kept shelling the Filipinos' left flank, while the other vessels shelled the enemy's right flank for several hours.

The Enemy Routed.

By 10 o'clock the Americans had apparently completely routed the enemy and had taken the villages of Palawpong, Santa Mesa, Pancato, San Pedro, Macorte, Pandocan and Pasai, had destroyed hundreds of native huts and had secured possession of the water-main and reservoir—a distance of over six miles.

The Tennesseeans joined the firing line at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning and assisted in capturing Santa Mesa.

One of the most notable events of Sunday's work was driving the Filipinos out of their stronghold at Paco by the reserve, a few companies of Californians commanded by Colonel Duboce. The main road to the village was lined by native huts full of Filipino sharp-shooters. After they had been firing upon General King and his staff, killing a driver, and firing on an ambulance of the Red Cross Society, Colonel Duboce ordered the huts to be cleared and burned.

Filipinos' Determined Stand.

The Filipinos concentratad in Paco church and convent, where they made a determined stand in the upper stories. A platoon of Californians stationed on a neighboring bridge maintained a hot fire on the Filipinos, but was unable to dislodge them. In the face of a terrific fusilade Colonel Duboce and a few volunteers dashed into the church, scattered coal oil inside of it, set fire to the oil and retired.

In the meantime Captain Dyer's battery of the Sixth artillery bombarded the church, dropping a dozen shells into the tower and roof. Company I and part of Company C of the California regiment, charged into the church, but were unable to ascend the single flight of steps leading to the story above.

After the incendiaries had retired, a company of the Idaho regiment and the Washington Guard, stationed on either side of the building, picked off the Filipinos as they were smoked out. Many of the rebels, however, escaped into the brush in the rear of the church. The Americans captured fifty-three of the rebels and during the fighting about the church twenty of the rebels were killed.

Some 2,500 women, children and non-combatants were allowed to enter the American lines after promising to go to the houses of friends and remain there.

Filipinos' Heaviest Losses.

Another interesting incident occurred during the engagement. The Washingtons and Idahos and companies K and M of the Californians, made charges across the rice fields between Paco and Santanans; in the face of a terrific fusilade. The ground, to-day, over which they passed is covered with dead and wounded natives. The former are being buried in groups of five or six about where they lay and the latter are being brought to the hospital. It was at this stage of the fighting and at Caloacan that the Filipinos suffered their heaviest losses. The Fourteenth regulars were in a particular tight place near Singalon and Colonel Duboce was compelled to rush pas them with the reserve, in order to prevent the regulars from being cut off. In the last line twelve men were killed before the rebels retired. Both sides cheered frequently during the engagement. The American "hurrahs" were almost invariably met by derisive "vivas."

Among the natives the Ygorates were specially noticeable for their bravery, about 700 of these naked savages facing artillery fire with their bows and arrows.

Excitement in Manila.

The scene at Manila when the alarm was given on Saturday night was wildly exciting. The American soldiers in the theatres and at the circus were called out, the performances were stopped, Filipinos scurried everywhere and the rattle of musketry and the booming of cannons outside the city were plainly heard. The residents on the outskirts of Manila flocked into the walled city, with their arms full of articles. All the carriages disappeared as if by magic, the street cars were stopped, the telegraph lines were cut, and the soldiers hurriedly but silently marched out of the city to the stations assigned them. The stores were closed almost instantly, foreign flags were to be seen flying from many windows, and a number of white rags were hung out from Filipino huts and houses.

On Sunday immense crowds of people visited the water front and gathered in the highest towers to watch the bombardment. There were no street cars or carriages to be seen, and the streets were almost deserted.

Good Order Maintained.

The Minnesota troops, acting as police, searched every native and arrested many of them, with the result that while there were several attempts to assassinate American officers on Saturday there were none on Sunday. Absolute order was maintained.

The United States flagship Olympia steamed across the bay on Sunday and took up a position near the German cruiser Irene and the British cruiser Narcissus, off the Mole. She is still there.

The Americans are determined not to give the Filipinos a chance to recuperate.

The official list of dead and wounded has not yet been submitted for publication, and it is impossible owing to the fact that the regiments are scattered, to obtain a reliable list except from headquarters.

The Filipinos commissioners from Iloilo and four rebel officers were arrested here this morning, after boarding the steamer Uranus. Many suspects have been arrested in various parts of the city.

The Rebel Losses.

HONG KONG, February 6.—The latest advices from Manila say that the rebel forces have been driven back ten miles and their losses are estimated at 1,900 killed and wounded.

During the fighting the United States warships shelled a train loaded with insurgents.

Col. William C. Smith, of the Tennessee infantry, was in the midst of the fight when attacked by apoplexy and fell from his horse.

MANILA, February 6.—Careful estimates place the Filipino losses up to date at 2,000 dead, 3,500 wounded and 5,000 taken prisoners.

Dispatch from Dewey.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—Admiral Dewey cabled the Navy Department to-day as follows:

Manila, February 6, 1899.—Secretary Navy, Washington.—Insurgents have attacked Manila. The Boston leaves to-day for Iloilo to relieve the Baltimore, which will return to Manila. Two men wounded yesterday on board Monadnock, one seriously.

(Signed) DEWEY.

THE DREYPUS CASE.

Government Action In Cases of Revision Before the Court of Cassation.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

PERIS, February 6.—The parlimentary committee, by a vote of nine to two, to day rejected the government's bill providing that all cases of trial revision be brought before the whole Court of Cassation instead of the criminal section of that court The committee's decision was reached after the premier, M. Dupuy, had presented the government's views and had strongly urged the adoption of the bill.

The committee also resolved to publish all the documents connected with the report of Mazeau, first president of the Court of Cassation on his inquiry into the charges of M. de Beaurepaire.

M. Dupuy declares that the government will resist all amendments to the revision bill and make its passage a question of confidence.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Mr. Bryan Says the Real Fight Is On This Issue—Not Surprised at Ratification of Treaty.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LINCOLN, NEB., February 6.—Mr. W. J. Bryan expressed no surprise at the ratification of the peace treaty and commented briefly on the matter. When the Associated Press correspondent asked him if the ratification of the treaty would end the fight against the annexation of the Philipines he said:

Not by any means. While many have thought that the fight should be made against the treaty, I have felt that the real fight is to be made for a resolution declaring the national policy. The opposition to the treaty has served a useful purpose, and the opponents of the ratification made a gallant fight, but there was never any chance of defeating ratification. Now that the treaty is out of the way, it can be treated as a domestic question and the line drawn between those who believe in forcible annexation and those who believe that the Filipinos should be allowed to govern themselves. I have lost no faith in the doctrine of self-government and believe that the people will repudiate the imperialists.

There was no quorum in the Pennsylvania joint assembly yesterday although the customary ballot for United States Senator was taken. A small vote was polled and as usual there was no choice.

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeable as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches, and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co. †

SENATE RATIFIED PEACE TREATY.

The Opening of Hostilities at Manila Had Much to Do With It.

CAUSED A CHANGE OF VOTES.

The Measure Passed by a Vote of 57 to 27. Only One Vote More Than the Two-Thirds Majority Necessary. President Highly Gratified.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The treaty of peace negotiated between the commissioners of the United States and Spain at Paris was to-day ratified by the United States Senate, the vote being 57 ayes to 27 nays, or one vote more than the two-thirds majority necessary to secure senatorial concurrence in a treaty document. The vote was taken in executive session, and until the injunction of secrecy was removed, the result was supposed to be private; but the vice president had no more than announced the figures before Senators rushed out of every door leading from the Senate chamber, declaring that the treaty had been ratified. Some made the mistake of stating that there were three votes to spare. There was, in fact, only one vote more than was necessary.

No vote has been taken in the Senate since that on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law that has been followed with as close interest as was the vote of to-day. This anxiety was due not only to the magnitude of the question at issue, but to the uncertainty which attended the matter up to the last moment.

Many of the vast throng which was turned from the galleries after the doors were closed, in response to Senator Davis' motion, lingered in the corridors, all waiting eagerly for the news from inside.

Within the chamber the interest was even more intense. Very few Senators left the chamber except those engaged in the cloak rooms in trying on the one side to gain votes for the treaty and on the other to prevent a break in the ranks.

Senators Aldrich, Lodge and Elkins, who have given their especial attention to securing the necessary vote to insure ratification, were doubtful of the result when the secret session began, while Senators Gorman and Jones, the leaders of the opposition, considered their forces intact. Half an hour afterwards it was whispered about that Senator McEnery had been won over on condition that his declaratory resolution should be adopted subsequent to the passage of the ratification resolution. When this news was confirmed, it was known that ratification was assured, for Senator McLaurin had already announced his intention to vote for the treaty in view of the condition of affairs in Manila. Senator Jones, Nevada, went over at the last moment, making the one vote more than necessary.

There was no applause when the result was announced, but many Senators heaved a sigh of relief and rushed from the chamber to give the news to the waiting world.

Speeches Made.

In advance of the voting, speeches were made by Senators Ross, Money and Fairbanks. Senator Stewart, who had just arrived from his successful campaign in Nevada for re-election, announced informally that in his entire trip across the continent he had not encountered one man who was opposed to the ratification of the treaty.

Senator Ross read a brief written speech announcing his intention to support the treaty as in the interset of peace.

Senator Money reiterated his opposition to the treaty and made a last plea for a modification of the agreement. He asserted that if the friends of the treaty had agreed to a modifying resolution that it would have carried assurance of pacific intentions on the part of this government and would have prevented the hostile conflict at Manila.

Senator Teller here interrupted the Mississippi Senator and there was quite a lively exchange of words. Mr. Teller announced his belief that the opposition to the treaty were responsible for the Manila battle, and Mr. Money declared this view to be absurd.

The Hour for a Vote.

Promptly at 3 o'clock the vice president interrupted Senator Money, who was then speaking, to announce that the hour had arrived for a vote. But an amendment was offered, that prepared by Senator Vest, placing the Philippine, on the same footing as Cuba in the treaty. The voting on this amendment proceeded quietly and as all the Senators were present, it was soon disposed of. The votes of Senators were closely scanned for pointers on the approaching vote on the treaty itself. The only vote considered as at all significant of a change favorable to the treaty was that of Mr. McEnery who voted against the amendment. Senators Jones of Nevada, McLaurin and Kenny voted for it. The vote was immediatelyay announced and pages were sent scurrying through the corridors to announce to the few Senators who were not in their seats that the culminating event had arrived.

The call proceeded quietly until the name of Senator McLaurin was announced. He created the first stir by a speech in explanation of his vote for the treaty. This was the initial break in the ranks of the opposition. Mr. McLaurin made a brief statement in explanation of his change of position, giving the opening of hostilities in Manila as the reason for it. "I am as I have been from the first," he said, "irrevocably opposed tothe expansion of our territory, and should have voted against ratification but for the news that has come to us over the cable in the past two days." He then went on to say that the attack upon our troops had brought about a new condition of affairs and that he should vote for the treaty.

This announcement created a hubbub of excitement, for while some Senators were informed that he had decided upon a change, there were many who were not in possession of this information. The announcement brought some of the opposition Senators to his side, with remonstrances, but he replied to them that he could not any longer see his way clear to casting his vote against the treaty.

He had hardly concluded when Senator McEnery approached him with a word of congratulation, saying that he had decided upon the same course. The Louisiana Senator made no speech of explanation the Senator publicly announcing himself only by means of his vote.

Senator Jones, of Nevada, did not vote on the first roll call, but came in from the cloak room before the vote was announced and by unanimous consent made a brief and feeling speech. He said he was against expansion and if he thought the ratification of the treaty meant expansion he would not vote for it as he considered a policy of expansion would prove the ruin of the country. The events in Manila during the past two or three days in his judgment, were likely to do more to discourage expansion than anything that had happened. But had at the time produced a crisis which made the ratification of the treaty necessary. He considered it a patriotic duty to vote for the treaty and consequently cast his votein the affirmative.

With Senator Jones' vote added, the roll call stood as follows: Yeas 57, nays 27.

On motion of Senator Davis it was then ordered that the aye and nay vote be made public, and soon afterward the doors were opened and the Senate proceeded with legislative business, attempting to pass the McEnery declaratory resolution according to the promise to the Senator.

The President Gratified.

News of the ratification of the treaty reached the White House almost immediately after the announcement of the vote. Postmaster General Emory Smith was with the President at the time and was the first to congratulate him. Naturally the President was gratified at the vote and so expressed himself.

Within forty minutes after its ratification General Wilcox, the secretary of the Senate, appeared with the treaty itself, which he promptly delivered into the President's hands and then retired. Cabinet members, as they left the White House, were jubilant over the ratification of the treaty and spoke of it as a great triumph.

FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Favorable Report to be Made by the House Committee.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—A large number of favorable reports on public buildings throughout the country were made to-day by the House committee on public buildings and grounds. They will be taken up to morrow, two days having been assigned. The bills include:

Bluefield, W. Va, $50,000; Brunswick, Ga., $50,000; Beaumont, Texas, $75,000; Newport News $75,000; Elizabeth City N. C., $50,000; New Iberia, La., $50,000; Anniston, Ala., $50,000; Bristol, Tenn., $50,000; Tampa, $100,000; Macon, Ga., $58,000; Columbus, Ga., $50,000; Winston, N. C., $50,000; Durham, N. C., $50,000.

CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The New Board of Directors—Mr. John Skelton Williams President.

[Special Star Telegram.]

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Carolina Central Railroad Company was held in this city to-day, and the following officers were elected:

President—Jno. Skelton Williams.

Directors—D. A. Tompkins, J. Aug. Johnson, R. C. Hoffman, C. Sidney Shepard, Edmund B. Addison, Robt. C. Davidson, J. Brander Matthews, G. J. Boney, Jno. F. McNair and J. C. Stevenson.

WARM WIRELETS.

The Delaware Legislature continued to ballot unsuccessfuily for Senator yesterday.

Five unsuccessful ballots for U. S. Senator were taken by the Utah Legislature yesterday.

There were many absentees when the ballot for U. S. Senator was taken by the Nebraska Legislature yesterday, but no relative change in the vote.

General Count von Caprivi, the former chancellor of the German empire, died at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The general had been ill for some time.

Poetical Figures.

Common people often use figures of speech which are both poetical and strong. While visiting in Norfolk near the North sea Tennyson was much impressed with the saying which he there heard, "The sea is moaning for the loss of the wind."

This poetical saying he used to compare with another he heard used by an old fishwoman who had lost two sons at sea. On a stormy day she, clinching her fist at the advancing tide, cried out:

"Aye, roar, do! How I hates to see thee show thy white teeth!"—Exchange.

A Bank Director.

Stranger—Boy, can you direct me to the nearest bank?

Boy—I kin for sixpence, sir.

Stranger—Sixpence! Isn't that high pay?

Boy—Yes, sir, but it's bank directors what gits high pay.—London Punch.

Inhuman.

"Ah, yes," she sighed. "I was robbed of a lover by the cruel war."

"Which one," her dearest friend asked. "The Mexican, the civil or the Yanko-Spanko."—Chicago News.

The court of appeals of New York has held that it was no ground for a new trial because the jury in a murder case attended church on Sunday in custody of the sheriff and heard a sermon on the prevalence of crime.

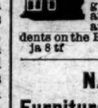
The best farming lands in Siberia are those nearest to China.

Barber Shop Removed.

JOHN E. COWELL has removed from 11 South Front street to 125 Princess street, between Front and Second, where he is prepared to serve his friends in a style that cannot be surpassed in the art tonsorial.

fe 5 tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.



THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground. This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR, ja 8 tf Real Estate Agent

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties

No. 17 S. Front St.

Every week a BARGAIN, but ONLY FOR THAT WEEK. Don't come the week after and expect the same prices. I am good natured and all that, but my special prices are made to advertise my business, and on them I put no profit.

THIS WEEK that indispensable article, a CHIFFONIER—the price, come, see, and you will snap at the Bargain. ja 31 tf

FOR SALE

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information address THE MORNING STAR, my 22 tf Wilmington N. C.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ Notices For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 30 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Wanted—Young man as collector and to make himself useful in store. Drinkers need not apply. Address, Jno. J. Kelly, 21 Market street. fe 7 1t*

Entertainment—There will be a Valentine entertainment at Abbie Chadbourn Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sunday School Library, February 13th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission for adults and children 10c. feb 8 2t

For Sale—House on Wrightsville Beach, near Hotel. Apply to P. H. Hayden. feb 5 tf

Having completed a course at the National Dramatic Conservatory of New York city, I am now prepared to start a class in Delsarte and Elocution. Can be interviewed at 507 Dock street, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Miss Hattie Taylor. ja 31 1w

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also, other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. Love & Flynn, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 28 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

H. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street, Solicits consignments of all classes Produce, Beef Cattle a specialty ja 22 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 12 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis, 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 858, 214 Campbell street. de 28 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4¼x4¼. May be seen at the STAR office. de 28 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 25 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. B. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 99, Bell 'Phone No. 92. au 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 1 tf

For any kind of GOOD SHOES Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer.

Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at $3.50

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 3.00

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.50

Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at 2.00

These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.

We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS. Call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

ja 26 tf

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. R. L. Fennell's stables. ja 13 tf

E. R. POTATOES.

100 bags E. R. Potatoes.
75 bags Ohio Potatoes.
25 Picnic Cheese.
90 bags Java Rice.
50 barrels Carolina Rice.
15 boxes Peanut Candy.
25 tubs Broken Candy.
10 boxes Ball Candy.
50 pails Mixed Candy.
75 boxes Stick Candy.
90 bags Wheat Bran.
240 bales Hay.
700 bushels Corn.

W. B. COOPER,

Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington N. C.

fe 5 tf

Seed and Fertilizers.

R. P. AND WHITE OATS.

Early Ohio, Houlton Rose and Early Rose **Potatoes.**

Kainit, High Grade Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and other Guanos. Get the best.

HALL & PEARSALL,

fe 2 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.

de 17 tf

POTATOES, POTATOES.

50 bags and 50 bbls E. R. Potatoes.
900 bushels R. P. Oats.
500 tons Gibbs' High Grade Guano.
600 tons Acid Phosphate.
800 tons Kainit.
150 tons Golden Belt and Old Kentucky Tobacco Guano.

D. L. GORE.

fe 2 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 5 tf

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Deposits Made on February 1st, Begin to Draw Interest on that Date at Rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM.

fe 1 tf

A SPRING SUIT

OR OVERCOAT IS WHAT EVERY MAN IS THINKING OF NOW, UNLESS HE HAS ALREADY PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH ONE.

IF YOU WANT THEM TO BE PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY IN CUT, FIT AND MATERIAL, WE WILL GUARANTEE THAT WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

OUR NEW STOCKS OF SUITING AND TROUSERING ARE HANDSOME AND UP-TO-DATE.

Balance of Winter Underwear at COST. Save money by buying, and carry over until next season.

M. H. CURRAN,

fe 5 tf 107 Princess street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING
AND CARPETS.

Beginning February 1st.

Read Circulars for Prices.

Bargains in Every Department.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

ja 29 tf

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust Proof Oats. September Mullets.

au 1 tf

Christmas is Over Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.

ja 1 tf